United Nations A/65/100

General Assembly

Distr.: General
15 June 2010

Original: English

Sixty-fifth session

Annotated preliminary list of items to be included in the provisional agenda of the sixty-fifth regular session of the General Assembly*

Contents

		Page
I.	Introduction	15
II.	Annotated list	15
	1. Opening of the session by the President of the General Assembly	15
	2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation	15
	3. Credentials of representatives to the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly	16
	(a) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee	16
	(b) Report of the Credentials Committee	16
	4. Election of the President of the General Assembly	16
	5. Election of the officers of the Main Committees	17
	6. Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly	19
	7. Organization of work, adoption of the agenda and allocation of items: reports of the General Committee	20
	8. General debate	22
A.	**Promotion of sustained economic growth and sustainable development in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and recent United Nations conferences**	
	9. Report of the Economic and Social Council	23

* The unannotated preliminary list (A/65/50) was issued on 8 February 2010.

10-34349 (E) 110610

Please recycle

10. Implementation of the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS and the Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS[1]

11. Sport for peace and development ... 24

12. 2001-2010: Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Developing Countries, Particularly in Africa ... 24

13. Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields ... 25

14. Global Agenda for Dialogue among Civilizations ... 26

15. Culture of peace ... 27

16. The role of the United Nations in promoting a new global human order ... 29

17. Information and communications technologies for development ... 30

18. Macroeconomic policy questions ... 31

    (a) International trade and development ... 31

    (b) International financial system and development ... 32

    (c) External debt sustainability and development ... 32

19. Follow-up to and implementation of the outcome of the 2002 International Conference on Financing for Development and the 2008 Review Conference ... 33

20. Sustainable development ... 35

    (a) Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ... 35

    (b) Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States ... 37

    (c) International Strategy for Disaster Reduction ... 38

    (d) Protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind ... 40

    (e) Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa ... 41

    (f) Convention on Biological Diversity ... 42

    (g) Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its eleventh special session ... 42

    (h) United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development ... 43

    (i) Harmony with Nature ... 44

[1] These items, which have not yet been considered by the General Assembly at its sixty-fourth session, remain on the agenda of that session. Their inclusion in the provisional agenda of the sixty-fifth session is subject to any action the Assembly may take on them at its sixty-fourth session.

21. Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) 44

22. Globalization and interdependence 45

(a) Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence 45

(b) Preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of assets of illicit origin and returning such assets, in particular to the countries of origin, consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption 46

(c) International migration and development 47

23. Groups of countries in special situations 47

(a) Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries 47

(b) Specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries: outcome of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation 48

24. Eradication of poverty and other development issues 49

(a) Implementation of the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017) 50

(b) Industrial development cooperation 51

25. Operational activities for development: operational activities for development of the United Nations system 51

26. Agriculture development and food security 52

27. Social development 53

(a) Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly 53

(b) Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family 54

(c) Follow-up to the International Year of Older Persons: Second World Assembly on Ageing 55

(d) United Nations Literacy Decade: education for all 56

28. Advancement of women 57

(a) Advancement of women 57

(b) Implementation of the outcome of the Fourth World Conference on Women and of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly 59

B. Maintenance of international peace and security

29. Report of the Security Council 61

30. Report of the Peacebuilding Commission 61

31. Elimination of unilateral extraterritorial coercive economic measures as a means of political and economic compulsion 62

32. The role of diamonds in fuelling conflict 63

33. Prevention of armed conflict[1]

34. Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development[1]

35. Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic 63

36. The situation in the Middle East 64

37. Question of Palestine 65

38. The situation in Afghanistan 68

39. The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan[1]

40. Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte[1]

41. Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba 69

42. The situation in Central America: progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development[2] 70

43. Question of Cyprus[2] 71

44. Armed aggression against the Democratic Republic of the Congo[2] 71

45. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)[2] 72

46. The situation of democracy and human rights in Haiti[2] 72

47. Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security[2] 73

48. Consequences of the Iraqi occupation of and aggression against Kuwait[2] 73

49. Effects of atomic radiation 74

50. International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space 75

51. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East 76

52. Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories 79

53. Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects[3]

[2] This item remains on the agenda for consideration upon notification by a Member State.

[3] This item remains on the agenda of the sixty-fourth session. Its inclusion in the provisional agenda of the sixty-fifth session is subject to any action the Assembly may take on it at its sixty-fourth session. The annotations to this item will appear in an addendum to the present document.

54. Questions relating to information 81

55. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations 82

56. Economic and other activities which affect the interests of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories 83

57. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations 84

58. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories 85

59. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples 86

60. Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India 88

61. Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources 88

62. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions 90

C. Development of Africa

63. New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support 91

(a) New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support 91

(b) Causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa 92

D. Promotion of human rights

64. Report of the Human Rights Council 93

65. Promotion and protection of the rights of children 94

(a) Promotion and protection of the rights of children 94

(b) Follow-up to the outcome of the special session on children 96

66. Indigenous issues 97

(a) Indigenous issues 97

(b) Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People 98

67. Elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance 99

(a) Elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance 99

(b) Comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action 100

68. Right of peoples to self-determination 101

69. Promotion and protection of human rights 102

(a) Implementation of human rights instruments 102

(b) Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms 106

(c) Human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives 121

(d) Comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action 123

E. Effective coordination of humanitarian assistance efforts

70. Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance 124

(a) Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations 125

(b) Assistance to the Palestinian people 127

(c) Strengthening of international cooperation and coordination of efforts to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster 128

(d) Special economic assistance to individual countries or regions 128

F. Promotion of justice and international law

71. Report of the International Court of Justice 129

72. Report of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994 129

73. Report of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 130

74. Report of the International Criminal Court 130

75. Oceans and the law of the sea 132

(a) Oceans and the law of the sea 132

(b) Sustainable fisheries, including through the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, and related instruments 134

76. Request for an advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on whether the unilateral declaration of independence of Kosovo is in accordance with international law[1]

77. Responsibility of States for internationally wrongful acts 135

78. Criminal accountability of United Nations officials and experts on mission 136

79. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its forty-third session 137

80. United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law 138

81. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its sixty-second session ... 139

82. Diplomatic protection 140

83. Consideration of prevention of transboundary harm from hazardous activities and allocation of loss in the case of such harm 141

84. Status of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts 142

85. Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives 143

86. Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization 143

87. The rule of law at the national and international levels 145

88. The scope and application of the principle of universal jurisdiction 145

G. Disarmament

89. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency 146

90. Reduction of military budgets 147

(a) Reduction of military budgets 147

(b) Objective information on military matters, including transparency of military expenditures 147

91. African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty 148

92. Consolidation of the regime established by the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco) 149

93. Maintenance of international security — good-neighbourliness, stability and development in South-Eastern Europe 149

94. Developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security 150

95. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East 151

96. Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons 152

97. Prevention of an arms race in outer space 152

98. Role of science and technology in the context of international security and disarmament 153

99. General and complete disarmament 153

(a) Notification of nuclear tests 154

(b) Further measures in the field of disarmament for the prevention of an arms race on the seabed and the ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof 154

(c) Measures to uphold the authority of the 1925 Geneva Protocol 154

(d) Effects of the use of armaments and ammunitions containing depleted uranium ... 154

(e) Missiles 155

(f) Mongolia's international security and nuclear-weapon-free status 155

(g) Information on confidence-building measures in the field of conventional arms ... 155

(h) Consolidation of peace through practical disarmament measures 155

(i) Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Central Asia 155

(j) Preventing and combating illicit brokering activities 156

(k) Disarmament and non-proliferation education 156

(l) Treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices 156

(m) Assistance to States for curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and light weapons and collecting them 156

(n) Relationship between disarmament and development 157

(o) Observance of environmental norms in the drafting and implementation of agreements on disarmament and arms control 157

(p) Promotion of multilateralism in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation 157

(q) Reducing nuclear danger 157

(r) Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction 157

(s) Regional disarmament 158

(t) Conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels 158

(u) Confidence-building measures in the regional and subregional context 158

(v) Nuclear-weapon-free southern hemisphere and adjacent areas 158

(w) Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction .. 158

(x) Renewed determination towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons 159

(y) Transparency and confidence-building measures in outer space activities 159

(z) The illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects 159

(aa) Nuclear disarmament 160

(bb) Transparency in armaments 160

(cc) Follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the *Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons* 160

(dd) Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: accelerating the implementation of nuclear disarmament commitments 160

(ee) Convening of the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament ... 161

(ff) Preventing the acquisition by terrorists of radioactive materials and sources ... 161

100. Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly ... 163

(a) United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services ... 163

(b) United Nations Disarmament Information Programme ... 164

(c) United Nations regional centres for peace and disarmament ... 164

(d) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons ... 164

(e) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean ... 164

(f) Regional confidence-building measures: activities of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa ... 165

(g) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific 165

101. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session ... 166

(a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament ... 166

(b) Report of the Disarmament Commission ... 166

102. The risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East ... 167

103. Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects ... 167

104. Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region ... 168

105. Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty ... 169

106. Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction ... 170

H. Drug control, crime prevention and combating international terrorism in all its forms and manifestations

107. Crime prevention and criminal justice ... 171

108. International drug control ... 174

109. Measures to eliminate international terrorism ... 176

I. Organizational, administrative and other matters

110. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization ... 177

111. Report of the Secretary-General on the Peacebuilding Fund ... 177

112. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations ... 178

113. Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs ... 178

(a) Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council 178

(b) Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council 179

114. Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other elections 180

(a) Election of seven members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination ... 180

(b) Election of five members of the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission 181

(c) Election of fifteen members of the Human Rights Council 184

115. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments 185

(a) Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions 185

(b) Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions 186

(c) Confirmation of the appointment of members of the Investments Committee 187

(d) Appointment of members of the International Civil Service Commission 187

(e) Appointment of members of the Independent Audit Advisory Committee 188

(f) Appointment of members of the Committee on Conferences 189

(g) Appointment of members of the Consultative Committee of the United Nations Development Fund for Women 190

116. Admission of new Members to the United Nations 191

117. Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit 191

118. Follow-up to the commemoration of the two-hundredth anniversary of the abolition of the transatlantic slave trade 193

119. Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations 193

120. Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly[1]

121. Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and related matters[1]

122. Strengthening of the United Nations system[1]

123. Multilingualism 194

124. Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations[4]

(a) Cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union

(b) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization

(c) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations

[4] A number of sub-items to item 124 remain as items on the agenda of the sixty-fourth session. The related annotations will therefore appear in an addendum to the present document.

(d) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization

(e) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Caribbean Community

(f) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Collective Security Treaty Organization

(g) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries

(h) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Council of Europe

(i) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Economic Community of Central African States

(j) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Economic Cooperation Organization

(k) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Eurasian Economic Community

(l) Cooperation between the United Nations and the International Organization of la Francophonie

(m) Cooperation between the United Nations, national parliaments and the Inter-Parliamentary Union

(n) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System

(o) Cooperation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States

(p) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons

(q) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe

(r) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States

(s) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference

(t) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Pacific Islands Forum

(u) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization

(v) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization

(w) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Community

125. Follow-up to the recommendations on administrative management and internal oversight of the Independent Inquiry Committee into the United Nations Oil-for-Food Programme[1]

126. Global health and foreign policy 195

127. Sixty-fifth anniversary of the end of the Second World War[1]

128. International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994[3]

129. International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991[3]

130. Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors

    (a) United Nations

    (b) United Nations peacekeeping operations

    (c) International Trade Centre UNCTAD/WTO

    (d) United Nations University

    (e) Capital master plan

    (f) United Nations Development Programme

    (g) United Nations Children's Fund

    (h) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

    (i) United Nations Institute for Training and Research

    (j) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

    (k) Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme

    (l) United Nations Population Fund

    (m) United Nations Human Settlements Programme

    (n) United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

    (o) United Nations Office for Project Services

    (p) International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994

    (q) International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991

131. Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations

132. Programme budget for the biennium 2010-2011

133. Programme planning

134. Improving the financial situation of the United Nations

The annotations to these items will appear in an addendum to the present document

135. Pattern of conferences 195

136. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations

137. Human resources management

138. Joint Inspection Unit

139. United Nations common system

140. United Nations pension system

141. Administrative and budgetary coordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency

142. Report on the activities of the Office of Internal Oversight Services

143. Review of the implementation of General Assembly resolutions 48/218 B, 54/244 and 59/272

144. Administration of justice at the United Nations

145. Financing of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994

146. Financing of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991

147. Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations

148. Financing of the United Nations Operation in Burundi[1]

149. Financing of the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad[1]

150. Financing of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire[1]

151. Financing of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus[1]

152. Financing of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo[1]

153. Financing of the United Nations Mission in East Timor[1]

154. Financing of the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste[1]

155. Financing of the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea[1]

156. Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia[1]

157. Financing of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti[1]

158. Financing of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo[1]

159. Financing of the United Nations Mission in Liberia[1]

160. Financing of the United Nations peacekeeping forces in the Middle East

(a) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force[1]

The annotations to these items will appear in an addendum to the present document

(b) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon[1]

161. Financing of the United Nations Mission in the Sudan[1]

162. Financing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara[1]

163. Financing of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur

164. Financing of the activities arising from Security Council resolution 1863 (2009)

The annotations to these items will appear in an addendum to the present document

165. Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country 197

I. Introduction

1. The present document, which corresponds to the preliminary list circulated on 8 February 2010 (A/65/50), has been prepared in accordance with the recommendation of the Special Committee on the Rationalization of the Procedures and Organization of the General Assembly, as set forth in paragraph 17 (b) of annex II to Assembly resolution 2837 (XXVI) of 17 December 1971.

2. The provisional agenda provided for in rule 12 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly (A/520/Rev.17) will be issued on 16 July 2010 as document A/65/150.

3. An addendum to the present document (A/65/100/Add.1) will be issued before the opening of the session in accordance with paragraph 17 (c) of annex II to resolution 2837 (XXVI).

4. The present document, as well as information on the membership and presiding officers of the main organs of the United Nations, are available on the General Assembly's web page at www.un.org/ga.

5. The sixty-fifth session will convene at United Nations Headquarters on Tuesday, 14 September 2010, at 3 p.m.

II. Annotated list

1. Opening of the session by the President of the General Assembly

In accordance with rule 1 of the rules of procedure, the General Assembly shall meet every year in regular session commencing on the Tuesday of the third week in September, counting from the first week that contains at least one working day. The sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly will open on Tuesday, 14 September 2010.

Rule 31 of the rules of procedure provides that if, at the opening of a session of the General Assembly, the President for that session has not yet been elected, in accordance with rule 30, the President of the previous session, or the head of that delegation from which the President of the previous session was elected, shall preside until the Assembly has elected a President. Accordingly, the temporary President is not necessarily the individual who presided at the preceding session.

The sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly is expected to be opened by the President for that session. (For the election of the President, see item 4.)

2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation

Rule 62 of the rules of procedure provides that, immediately after the opening of the 1st plenary meeting and immediately preceding the closing of the final plenary meeting of each session of the General Assembly, the President shall invite the representatives to observe one minute of silence dedicated to prayer or meditation.

3. Credentials of representatives to the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly

(a) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee

(b) Report of the Credentials Committee

In accordance with rule 27 of the rules of procedure, the credentials of representatives and the names of members of a delegation are to be submitted to the Secretary-General, if possible not less than one week before the opening of the session. The credentials must be issued either by the Head of State or Government or by the Minister for Foreign Affairs. Under rule 28 of the rules of procedure, a Credentials Committee consisting of nine members is appointed by the General Assembly at the beginning of each session on the proposal of the President. The members of the Committee are traditionally appointed at the 1st plenary meeting, on the proposal of the President. The Committee elects a Chair, but no Vice-Chair or Rapporteur.

On completion of its work, the Committee submits a report to the General Assembly.

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly appointed the following States members of the Credentials Committee: Brazil, China, Jamaica, Philippines, Russian Federation, Spain, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America and Zambia (decision 64/401). At that session, the Assembly approved the report of the Committee and the recommendation contained therein (resolution 64/126).

Document: Report of the Credentials Committee.

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 3 (b))

Report of the Credentials Committee	A/64/571
Plenary meetings	A/64/PV.1 and 64
Resolution	64/126
Decision	64/401

4. Election of the President of the General Assembly

Under rule 30 of the rules of procedure, the General Assembly shall elect a President at least three months before the opening of the session over which the President is to preside. The President so elected will assume the functions only at the beginning of that session for which the President is elected and shall hold office until the close of that session.

On 11 June 2010, the General Assembly elected by acclamation Mr. Joseph Deiss (Switzerland) as its President for the sixty-fifth session (decision 64/423).

In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. The President is elected by a simple majority. It should be noted, however, that since the thirty-second session, with the exception of the thirty-sixth, thirty-eighth, forty-third and forty-sixth sessions, the President has been elected by acclamation.

At its thirty-third session, in 1978, the General Assembly decided (resolution 33/138, annex, para. 1) that, in the election of the President, regard should be had for equitable geographical rotation of the office among the following groups of States:

(a) African States;

(b) Asian States;

(c) Eastern European States;

(d) Latin American States;

(e) Western European or other States.

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided that the practice of dispensing with the secret ballot for elections to subsidiary organs when the number of candidates corresponded to the number of seats to be filled should become standard and that the same practice should apply to the election of the President of the Assembly, unless a delegation specifically requested a vote on a given election (decision 34/401, para. 16).

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 4)

Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.93
Decision	64/423

5. Election of the officers of the Main Committees

The General Assembly has six Main Committees. At its forty-seventh session, in paragraph 1 of its resolution 47/233 of 17 August 1993, the Assembly decided to amend rule 98 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly as follows:

> "1. Decides that the Main Committees of the General Assembly shall be as follows:
>
> (a) Disarmament and International Security Committee (First Committee);
>
> (b) Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee);
>
> (c) Economic and Financial Committee (Second Committee);
>
> (d) Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee (Third Committee);
>
> (e) Administrative and Budgetary Committee (Fifth Committee);
>
> (f) Legal Committee (Sixth Committee)."

At its fifty-second session, the General Assembly decided to amend the first sentence of rule 103 of the rules of procedure to read: "Each Main Committee shall elect a Chair, three Vice-Chairs and a Rapporteur" (resolution 52/163, para. 1).

Rule 103 states that the elections shall be held by secret ballot unless the Committee decides otherwise in an election where only one candidate is standing. Since in the

great majority of cases only one candidate is nominated, most officers of Main Committees are elected by acclamation.

In addition, rule 103 provides that the nomination of each candidate shall be limited to one speaker, after which the Committee shall immediately proceed to the election.

Rule 99 (a) stipulates that all the Main Committees shall, at least three months before the opening of the session, elect a Chair and that elections of the other officers provided for in rule 103 shall be held at the latest by the end of the first week of the session. In accordance with resolution 58/126 of 19 December 2003, the full Bureaux of the Main Committees shall also be elected three months in advance of the next session.

On 11 June 2010, five of the six Main Committees elected their Chairs and their other officers for the sixty-fifth session (decision 64/424). The elections of the officers of the Main Committees are held in consecutive meetings of the Main Committees, immediately following the election of the President of the General Assembly in plenary meeting. The Chair and officers of the Third Committee will be elected at a later date, to be announced.

At its forty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided (in resolution 48/264, annex II), that the six Chairs of the Main Committees should be elected according to the following pattern:

(a) One representative from an African State;

(b) One representative from an Asian State;

(c) One representative from an Eastern European State;

(d) One representative from a Latin American or Caribbean State;

(e) One representative from a Western European or other State;

(f) The sixth chairmanship shall rotate over a period of 20 sessions according to the following pattern:

(i) One representative from an African State;

(ii) One representative from an Asian State;

(iii) One representative from a Latin American or Caribbean State;

(iv) One representative from an African State;

(v) One representative from an Asian State;

(vi) One representative from an African State;

(vii) One representative from a Latin American or Caribbean State;

(viii) One representative from an Asian State;

(ix) One representative from an African State;

(x) One representative from an Asian State;

(xi) One representative from a Latin American or Caribbean State;

(xii) One representative from an African State;

(xiii) One representative from an Asian State;

(xiv) One representative from an African State;

(xv) One representative from a Latin American or Caribbean State;

(xvi) One representative from an Asian State;

(xvii) One representative from an African State;

(xviii) One representative from an Asian State;

(xix) One representative from a Latin American or Caribbean State;

(xx) One representative from an African State.

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 5)

Verbatim record	A/C.1/64/PV.25
Summary records	A/C.4/64/SR.27, A/C.2/64/SR.43, A/C.5/64/SR.36 and A/C.6/64/SR.28
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.94
Decision	64/424

6. Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly

The President of the General Assembly is assisted by 21 Vice-Presidents. The duties involved are performed by heads of delegations of Member States, and not by individuals elected in their personal capacity. The Assembly decided on four occasions to increase the number of Vice-Presidents (resolutions 1104 (XI), 1192 (XII), 1990 (XVIII) and 33/138).

Under rule 30 of the rules of procedure, the General Assembly shall elect 21 Vice-Presidents at least three months before the opening of the session over which they are to preside. The Vice-Presidents so elected will assume the functions only at the beginning of the session for which they are elected and shall hold office until the close of that session.

On 11 June 2010, the General Assembly elected its Vice-Presidents for the sixty-fifth session (decision 64/425).

In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. Vice-Presidents are elected by a simple majority. It should be noted, however, that since the thirty-second session, with the exception of the thirty-sixth, thirty-eighth, forty-first and forty-second sessions in the case of one of the regional groups, the Vice-Presidents have been elected by acclamation.

In accordance with rule 30, the Vice-Presidents shall be elected after the election of the Chairs of the Main Committees (see item 5), in such a way as to ensure the representative character of the General Committee (see item 7).

At its thirty-third session, in 1978, the General Assembly decided, in its resolution 33/138 (see annex, para. 2) that the 21 Vice-Presidents should be elected according to the following pattern:

(a) Six representatives from African States;

(b) Five representatives from Asian States;

(c) One representative from an Eastern European State;

(d) Three representatives from Latin American States;

(e) Two representatives from Western European or other States;

(f) Five representatives from the permanent members of the Security Council.

The election of the President of the Assembly has the effect, however, of reducing by one the number of vice-presidencies allocated to the region from which the President is elected (resolution 33/138, annex, para. 3).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided that the practice of dispensing with the secret ballot for elections to subsidiary organs when the number of candidates corresponded to the number of seats to be filled should become standard and that the same practice should apply to the election of the Vice-Presidents of the Assembly, unless a delegation specifically requested a vote on a given election (decision 34/401, para. 16).

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 6)

Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.94
Decision	64/425

7. Organization of work, adoption of the agenda and allocation of items: reports of the General Committee

Rules 12 to 15 of the rules of procedure deal with the agenda for regular sessions.

Provisional agenda

Under rule 12 of the rules of procedure, the provisional agenda is to be communicated to the Members of the United Nations at least 60 days before the opening of the session. The preliminary list of items to be included in the provisional agenda of the sixty-fifth session (see sect. I, para. 1, above) was circulated on 8 February 2010 (A/65/50). The provisional agenda for the sixty-fifth session (A/65/150) will be issued on 16 July 2010.

Rule 13 of the rules of procedure indicates what items shall or may be included in the provisional agenda.

Supplementary items

Rule 14 of the rules of procedure provides that any Member or principal organ of the United Nations or the Secretary-General may, at least 30 days before the date fixed for the opening of a regular session, request the inclusion of supplementary items in the agenda. Such items shall be placed on a supplementary list, which shall be communicated to the Members of the United Nations at least 20 days before the opening of the session.

The supplementary list (A/65/200) will be issued in August 2010.

Additional items

Rule 15 of the rules of procedure stipulates that additional items of an important and urgent character, proposed for inclusion in the agenda less than 30 days before the opening of a regular session or during a regular session, may be placed on the agenda if the General Assembly so decides by a majority of the members present and voting.

Consideration of the draft agenda by the General Committee

Rules 38 to 44 of the rules of procedure deal with the composition, organization and functions of the General Committee. The Committee is composed of the President of the General Assembly, who presides (see item 4), the 21 Vice-Presidents of the Assembly (see item 6) and the Chairs of the Main Committees (see item 5).

The General Committee usually meets on the second day of the session for the purpose of making recommendations to the General Assembly concerning the adoption of the agenda, the allocation of items and the organization of the work of the Assembly. For this purpose, it has before it a memorandum by the Secretary-General containing the draft agenda (provisional agenda, supplementary items and additional items), the proposed allocation of items and a number of recommendations concerning the organization of the session.

Document: Memorandum by the Secretary-General (A/BUR/65/1).

Adoption of the agenda by the General Assembly

Rule 21 of the rules of procedure provides that at each session the provisional agenda and the supplementary list, together with the report of the General Committee thereon, shall be submitted to the General Assembly for approval as soon as possible after the opening of the session.

The final agenda, the allocation of items included in the agenda and arrangements for the organization of the session are adopted by the General Assembly by a simple majority.

Rule 23 of the rules of procedure provides that debate on the inclusion of an item in the agenda, when that item has been recommended for inclusion by the General Committee, shall be limited to three speakers in favour of, and three against, the inclusion.

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 7)

Preliminary list	A/64/50
Annotated preliminary list	A/64/100
Provisional agenda	A/64/150 and Corr.1
Supplementary list	A/64/200
Memorandum by the Secretary-General	A/BUR/64/1 and Corr.1
Report of the General Committee	A/64/250 and Add.1
Agenda	A/64/251 and Add.1 and 2

Allocation of agenda items	A/64/252 and Add.1 and 2
Annotated draft agenda	A/64/100/Add.1

Letters from the Chair of the Committee on Conferences to the President of the General Assembly (A/64/348 and Add.1) (also relates to item 135)

Letter by the Secretary-General requesting the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the sixty-fourth session entitled "United Nations University" (A/64/234)

Note by the Secretary-General requesting the inclusion of an additional sub-item in the agenda of the sixty-fourth session entitled "Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs: election of a member of the International Court of Justice" (A/64/236)

Letters from: China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russian Federation, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan (A/64/141); Switzerland (A/64/142); Italy (A/64/145); Russian Federation (A/64/191 and A/64/192); Honduras (A/64/231); France and Malta (A/64/232); Azerbaijan, Benin, Colombia, Costa Rica, Haiti, Kyrgyzstan, Mexico, Philippines, Portugal, Slovenia, Timor-Leste and United Republic of Tanzania (A/64/233); and Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia and Ukraine (A/64/235)

Notes verbales from the United Republic of Tanzania (A/64/144) and the Comoros (A/64/143)

Meetings of the General Committee	A/BUR/64/SR.1 and 2
Plenary meetings	A/64/PV.1, 2, 8, 17, 26, 27, 38, 49, 52, 57, 61, 63, 66-68, 81 and 82
Decisions	64/501 to 64/503 and 64/549

8. General debate

At the beginning of the session, the General Assembly devotes a period of two weeks to the general debate, during which heads of delegations may state the views of their Governments on any item before the Assembly.

In accordance with resolution 58/126 of 19 December 2003, in June of each year, the President-elect of the General Assembly, after taking into account the views provided by Member States and following consultations with the incumbent President and the Secretary-General, will suggest an issue, or issues, of global concern upon which Member States will be invited to comment during the general debate.

By its resolution 57/301 of 13 March 2003, the General Assembly decided that the general debate should open on the Tuesday following the opening of the regular session of the General Assembly and should be held without interruption over a period of nine working days; however, for the sixty-fifth session, in the light of resolution 64/184 of 21 December 2009 and decision 64/555 of 15 April 2010, the general debate will be held from Thursday, 23 September, to Saturday, 25 September, and from Monday, 27 September, to Thursday, 30 September 2010.

At the sixty-fourth session, 11 plenary meetings were devoted to the general debate (A/64/PV.3-13), during which 192 speakers took the floor.[5]

A. Promotion of sustained economic growth and sustainable development in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and recent United Nations conferences

9. Report of the Economic and Social Council

The Economic and Social Council submits an annual report to the General Assembly, which the Assembly considers in accordance with Article 15, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations. The report of the Council is included in the provisional agenda of the Assembly pursuant to rule 13 (b) of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in July 2004, the General Assembly decided that the item entitled "Report of the Economic and Social Council" should be considered in its entirety in plenary meeting (resolution 58/316).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly was informed that the General Committee had taken note of the clarification that, in implementing resolution 58/316, the relevant parts of chapter I of the report that were under agenda items that had already been allocated to the Main Committees would be considered by the Committee concerned for final action by the General Assembly (A/59/250/Add.1, para. 4).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/65/3);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund on the United Nations Population Award for 2010 (Economic and Social Council decision 1982/112).

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 42)

Report of the Economic and Social Council (A/64/3 and Add.1)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report on smoke-free United Nations premises (A/64/335)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund on the United Nations Population Award (A/64/207)

Plenary meeting A/64/PV.26

[5] At the sixty-third session, 12 plenary meetings were devoted to the general debate, during which 192 speakers took the floor.

11. Sport for peace and development

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee (A/58/250, para. 42), decided to include a new item, entitled "Sport for peace and development", in its agenda of that session and to make the item entitled "Building a peaceful and better world through sport and the Olympic ideal" sub-item (a) of the new item, with a sub-item (b) entitled "International Year of Sport and Physical Education" (decision 58/503 A). At the same session, the Assembly proclaimed 2005 the International Year for Sport and Physical Education, as a means to promote education, health, development and peace (resolution 58/5).

The General Assembly considered the item/sub-items at its fifty-ninth to sixty-second sessions (resolutions 59/10, 60/8, 60/9, 61/10 and 62/4).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session on the implementation of its resolution, including progress made by Member States towards implementation of the Sport for Development and Peace International Working Group policy recommendations and on the functioning of the United Nations Office of Sport for Development and Peace and the Trust Fund for Sport for Development and Peace, and to present an action plan on sport for development and peace (resolution 63/135).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 63/135).

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 42)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/63/466
Draft resolution	A/63/L.51 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/63/PV.67 and 68
Resolution	63/135

12. 2001-2010: Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Developing Countries, Particularly in Africa

The item entitled "2001-2010: Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Africa" was included in the agenda of the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 2001, at the request of Togo (A/55/240 and Add.1). At the same session, the Assembly proclaimed 2001-2010 the Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Developing Countries, Particularly in Africa (resolution 55/284).

The General Assembly considered the item at its fifty-seventh to sixty-third sessions (resolutions 57/294, 58/237, 59/256, 60/221, 61/228, 62/180 and 63/234).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in close collaboration with the Director-General of the World Health Organization, and in collaboration with Member States, to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session a report on progress towards achieving the internationally agreed targets for 2010 and an evaluation of the implementation of the first Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Developing Countries, Particularly in Africa, including recommendations for further actions (resolution 64/79).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting a report prepared by the World Health Organization (resolution 64/79).

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 47)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting a report prepared by the World Health Organization (A/64/302)

Draft resolution	A/64/L.28 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/64/PV.22, 23 and 24 (joint debate on items 47 and 63 (a) and (b))
Resolution	64/79

13. Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields

At its substantive session of 2001, the Economic and Social Council recommended that the General Assembly examine how best to address the reviews of the implementation of the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits of the 1990s, including their format and periodicity (Council resolution 2001/21).

At its fifty-sixth session, in 2001, the General Assembly decided to include the item entitled "Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields" in the provisional agenda of its fifty-seventh session (resolution 56/211).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to include the item in its annual agenda and invited the Secretary-General to submit a report on the subject (resolution 57/270 B).

The General Assembly considered this item at its fifty-seventh to sixtieth sessions (resolutions 57/270 A and B, 58/291, 59/145, 59/314, 60/180, 60/251, 60/260, 60/265 and 60/283 and decision 60/551 C).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly, in implementing the provisions of the 2005 World Summit Outcome (resolution 60/1), established the Peacebuilding Commission (resolution 60/180) and the Human Rights Council (resolution 60/251). At its resumed sixtieth session, in June 2006, the Assembly decided to dedicate a specific meeting focused on development, including an assessment of progress over the previous year, at each session of the General Assembly during the debate on the follow-up to the Millennium Declaration and the 2005 World Summit Outcome; and requested the Secretary-General to report on progress made in the implementation of the development outcome of the 2005 World Summit in the framework of the comprehensive report on the follow-up to the Millennium Declaration and the 2005 World Summit Outcome (resolution 60/265).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly decided that the Economic and Social Council should hold annual ministerial-level substantive reviews and the biennial Development Cooperation Forum (resolution 61/16).

At its substantive session of 2009, the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits, in light of relevant General Assembly resolutions, including resolution 61/16, which should additionally include recommendations on the periodicity of future reports, for consideration by the Council at its 2010 substantive session (Council resolution 2009/29).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided that the High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly would be held from Monday, 20 September, to Wednesday, 22 September 2010, in New York (resolution 64/184).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on the role of the Economic and Social Council in the integrated and coordinated implementation of the outcomes of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits, in the light of relevant General Assembly resolutions, including resolution 61/16 (Assembly resolutions 50/227, 52/12 B, 57/270 B, 60/265 and 61/16; and Council resolution 2009/29).

References for the sixty-first session (agenda items 47 and 113)

Note by the Secretary-General	A/61/383
Report of the Secretary-General	A/61/90-E/2006/84
Draft resolution	A/61/L.24
Plenary meetings	A/61/PV.56 (joint debate on agenda items 47, 112, 113 and 149); A/61/PV.66; and A/61/PV.86 and 87 (joint debate on agenda items 47, 113 and 149)
Resolution	61/16

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 48)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/64/87-E/2009/89
Draft resolution	A/64/L.36
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.66
Resolution	64/184

14. Global Agenda for Dialogue among Civilizations

The item entitled "Dialogue among civilizations" was included as an additional item in the agenda of the fifty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1998, at the request of the Islamic Republic of Iran (A/53/233). At that session, the General Assembly proclaimed the year 2001 as the United Nations Year of Dialogue among Civilizations (resolution 53/22).

The General Assembly considered the item at its fifty-fourth to fifty-sixth sessions (resolutions 54/113, 55/23, 55/254 and 56/6).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to explore enhancing implementation mechanisms for the Global Agenda and for the resolution, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session (resolution 60/4).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 60/4).

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 42)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/60/259
Draft resolution	A/60/L.6 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/60/PV.35 and 36 (jointly with agenda item 43)
Resolution	60/4

15. Culture of peace

The project entitled "Towards a culture of peace" was examined by the General Assembly at its fiftieth and fifty-first sessions under the item entitled "Human rights questions" (resolutions 50/173 and 51/101). The item entitled "Towards a culture of peace" was included in the agenda of the fifty-second session of the Assembly, in 1997, at the request of a number of States (A/52/191). The year 2000 was proclaimed as the International Year for the Culture of Peace (resolution 52/15).

At its fifty-third session, the General Assembly proclaimed the period 2001-2010 as the International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World (resolution 53/25), and adopted the Declaration and Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace (resolution 53/243).

At its fifty-fifth to sixty-third sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 55/47, 56/5, 57/6, 58/128, 59/23, 59/142, 59/143, 60/3, 60/10, 60/11, 61/221, 62/89, 62/90, 63/22 and 63/113).

International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World, 2001-2010

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to explore enhancing mechanisms for the implementation of the Declaration and Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace and to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session a report on the implementation of the resolution and a summary report on the activities carried out in the past 10 years by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and other United Nations entities, Member States and civil society, including non-governmental organizations, to promote and implement the Programme of Action (resolution 64/80).

Promotion of interreligious and intercultural dialogue, understanding and cooperation for peace

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly supported the proposal of the President of the Assembly to hold, at its sixty-fourth session, an informal thematic debate on dialogue among civilizations. It also invited the Secretariat to organize,

within existing resources, a special activity to launch the celebration of the International Year for the Rapprochement of Cultures, and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 64/81).

Global Agenda for Dialogue among Civilizations

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly invited the United Nations system to continue to encourage dialogue among civilizations and to formulate ways to promote such dialogue in the activities of the United Nations, and requested the Secretary-General to explore enhancing implementation mechanisms for the Global Agenda for Dialogue among Civilizations and to report thereon to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session (resolution 60/4).

The Alliance of Civilizations

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly expressed its continuing support for the work of the Alliance of Civilizations and encouraged Governments, international organizations and representatives of civil society to participate in the Third Forum of the Alliance, to be held in Brazil in 2010, as well as in the upcoming Forums, to be hosted by Qatar in 2011 and Austria in 2012 (resolution 64/14).

Holocaust remembrance

At its sixtieth session, under the item entitled "Holocaust remembrance", the General Assembly decided to designate 27 January as an annual International Day of Commemoration in memory of the victims of the Holocaust (resolution 60/7).

At its sixty-first session, under the current item, the General Assembly urged all Member States to reject any denial of the Holocaust as a historical event (resolution 61/255).

Nelson Mandela International Day

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to designate 18 July as Nelson Mandela International Day, to be observed each year beginning in 2010, and requested the Secretary-General to keep the Assembly informed at its sixty-fifth session of the implementation of the resolution within the United Nations system, and thereafter to keep the Assembly informed on an annual basis concerning the observance of the Day (resolution 64/13).

International Day of Nowruz

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly recognized 21 March as the International Day of Nowruz and invited interested Member States, the United Nations and other entities to participate in events organized by States where Nowruz is celebrated (resolution 64/253).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the promotion of interreligious, intercultural and intercivilizational dialogue, understanding and cooperation for peace (resolutions 60/4 and 64/81);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of UNESCO on the International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World, 2001-2010, and a summary report on the activities carried out in the past ten years by UNESCO and other United Nations entities, Member States and civil society, including non-governmental organizations, to promote and implement the Programme of Action (resolution 64/80).

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 49)

Report of the Secretary-General on interreligious and intercultural dialogue, understanding and cooperation for peace (A/64/325)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of UNESCO on the International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World, 2001-2010 (A/64/312)

Draft resolutions	A/64/L.5 and Add.1, A/64/L.13 and Add.1, A/64/L.14 and Add.1, A/64/L.15/Rev.1 and Add.1 and A/64/L.30/Rev.2 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/64/PV.41, 42 and 60
Resolutions	64/13, 64/14, 64/80, 64/81 and 64/253

16. The role of the United Nations in promoting a new global human order

This item was included as a supplementary item in the agenda of the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 2000, at the request of Guyana (A/55/229).

The General Assembly considered the question at its fifty-fifth and fifty-seventh sessions (resolutions 55/48 and 57/12).

At its fifty-ninth and resumed sixty-first sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the draft agenda of the following session (decisions 59/543 and 61/563).

The General Assembly, at its sixty-second session, requested the Secretary-General to submit at its sixty-fifth session a report on the implementation of the resolution and to include in that report an assessment of the implications of inequality for development (resolution 62/213).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 62/213).

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 50)

Draft resolution	A/62/L.35/Rev.1
Summary record	A/C.2/62/SR.6
Plenary meetings	A/62/PV.75 and 79
Resolution	62/213

17. Information and communications technologies for development

At its fiftieth session, in 1995, the General Assembly recognized the important role of communication for development programmes in the United Nations system in enhancing the transparency of system-wide coordination within the United Nations system; and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Director-General of UNESCO, to report to the Assembly at its fifty-first session on the implementation of the resolution and on a biennial basis thereafter (resolution 50/130).

At its fifty-sixth session, in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Report of the Economic and Social Council", the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-seventh session an item entitled "Information and communication technologies for development" (resolution 56/258).

The General Assembly considered this question at its fifty-seventh to sixty-third sessions (resolutions 57/238, 57/295, 59/220, 60/252, 62/182, and 63/202 and decisions 58/569 and 59/531).

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in July 2004, the General Assembly decided to allocate this item for annual consideration in the Second Committee (resolution 58/316).

The Tunis Agenda for the Information Society was adopted in 2005, during the second phase of the World Summit on the Information Society, and endorsed by the General Assembly in resolution 60/252. In paragraph 76 of the Tunis Agenda, the World Summit asked the Secretary-General to examine the desirability of the continuation of the Internet Governance Forum, within five years of its creation, and to make recommendations to the United Nations membership in that regard (resolution 60/252).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixty-fifth session, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on the status of the implementation of and follow-up to its resolution (resolution 64/187).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 64/187), A/65/64-E/2010/12;

(b) Note by the Secretary-General on the continuation of the Internet Governance Forum (resolution 64/187), A/65/78-E/2010/68;

(c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of UNESCO on communications for development programmes in the United Nations system (resolution 50/130).

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 50)

Report of the Secretary-General on the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the World Summit on the Information Society outcomes at the regional and international levels (A/64/64-E/2009/10)

Summary records A/C.2/64/SR.2-7, 22, 23, 30, 33, 34 and 41

Report of the Second Committee	A/64/417
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.66
Resolution	64/187

18. Macroeconomic policy questions

(a) International trade and development

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) was established on 30 December 1964 as an organ of the General Assembly (resolution 1995 (XIX)). The 193 members of the Conference are States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency. The principal functions of the Conference are set out in section II, paragraph 3, of resolution 1995 (XIX).

When the Conference is not in session, the 155-member Trade and Development Board carries out the functions that fall within the competence of the Conference. The Board reports to the Conference and also reports annually on its activities to the General Assembly. The Board convened its forty-eighth executive session on 25 November 2009 and its forty-ninth executive session on 8 and 9 June 2010. Its fiftieth executive session was to be convened on 8 July 2010. The fifty-seventh regular session of the Board is scheduled to be held from 15 to 28 September 2010, and the fifty-first executive session on 29 and 30 November 2010.

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the secretariat of UNCTAD, to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution and on developments in the multilateral trading system, including with regard to the implementation of the World Intellectual Property Organization development agenda (resolution 64/188).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Trade and Development Board on its forty-eighth to fifty-first executive sessions and its fifty-seventh regular session: Supplement No. 15 (A/65/15 (Parts I-IV));

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting a report prepared in conjunction with the secretariat of UNCTAD (resolution 64/188).

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 51 (a))

Report of the Trade and Development Board on its forty-fifth to forty-seventh executive sessions and its fifty-sixth regular session (A/64/15 (Parts I-IV))

Report of the Secretary-General on international trade and development (A/64/177)

Report of the Secretary-General on unilateral economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries (A/64/179)

Summary records	A/C.2/64/SR.2-7, 25, 26, 36, 39, 41 and 42
Report of the Second Committee	A/64/418 and Add.1

Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.66
Resolution	64/188

(b) International financial system and development

The General Assembly considered this question at its fiftieth to sixty-third sessions (resolutions 50/91, 51/166, 52/180, 53/172, 54/197, 55/186, 56/181, 57/241, 58/202, 59/222, 60/186, 61/187, 62/185 and 63/205).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to it at its sixty-fifth session on the international financial system and development (resolution 64/190).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 64/190).

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 51 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/64/178
Summary records	A/C.2/64/SR.2-10, 33 and 42
Report of the Second Committee	A/64/418/Add.2
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.66
Resolution	64/190

(c) External debt sustainability and development

The General Assembly first considered this subject at its fortieth session, in 1985, and has addressed the issue as a separate agenda item at each subsequent session (resolutions 41/202, 42/198, 43/198, 44/205, 45/214, 46/148, 47/198, 48/182, 49/94, 50/92, 51/164, 52/185, 53/175, 54/202, 55/184, 56/184, 57/240, 58/203, 59/223, 60/187, 61/188, 62/186 and 63/206).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixty-fifth session a report on the implementation of the resolution and to include in that report a comprehensive and substantive analysis of the external debt situation of developing countries (resolution 64/191).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 64/191).

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 51 (c))

Report of the Secretary-General entitled "Towards a durable solution to the debt problems of developing countries" (A/64/167)

Summary records	A/C.2/64/SR.2-10, 26 and 41
Report of the Second Committee	A/64/418/Add.3
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.66
Resolution	64/191

19. Follow-up to and implementation of the outcome of the 2002 International Conference on Financing for Development and the 2008 Review Conference

The General Assembly considered the question of international intergovernmental consideration of financing for development at its forty-sixth to forty-eighth, fiftieth and fifty-second to fifty-sixth sessions (resolutions 46/205, 48/187, 50/93, 52/179, 53/173, 54/196, 55/213, 55/245 and 56/210 A and B and decisions 47/436, 55/446, 56/445 and 56/446).

At its resumed fifty-sixth session, in July 2002, the General Assembly endorsed the Monterrey Consensus as adopted by the International Conference on Financing for Development on 22 March 2002 (resolution 56/210 B).

The General Assembly considered the question of follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development at its fifty-seventh to fifty-ninth sessions (resolutions 57/250, 57/272, 57/273, 58/230, 59/145, 59/225, 59/291 and 59/293).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit an annual analytical assessment of the state of implementation of the Monterrey Consensus and of the resolution (resolution 60/188). The Assembly also considered the item at its sixty-first and sixty-second sessions (resolutions 61/191 and 62/187).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly took note of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus, held in Doha from 29 November to 2 December 2008; and endorsed the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development: outcome document of the Conference, in which the Secretary-General was requested to continue to address the issue of innovative sources of development finance, public and private, and to produce a progress report by the sixty-fourth session of the Assembly, taking into account all existing initiatives (resolution 63/239).

At the same session, the General Assembly decided to convene the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development at United Nations Headquarters from 24 to 26 June 2009 (resolution 63/277 and decision 63/556).

Also at the same session, in July 2009, the General Assembly decided to endorse the outcome document of the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development (resolution 63/303) and to establish an ad hoc open-ended working group of the Assembly to follow up on the issues contained in the Outcome of the Conference and requested the Working Group to submit a report on the progress of its work to the Assembly before the end of the sixty-fourth session (resolution 63/305).

At the same session, in September 2009, the General Assembly decided to hold its fourth High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development on 23 and 24 November 2009 at United Nations Headquarters; and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a note on the organization of work of that event (decision 63/564).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session an annual analytical assessment of

the state of implementation of the Monterrey Consensus and the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development, which was to include concrete proposals on the further strengthening of the financing for development follow-up process (resolution 64/193).

At the same session, the General Assembly decided to hold its fourth High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development, originally scheduled for 23 and 24 November 2009, on 16 and 17 March 2010; and decided that the modalities for the Dialogue would be the same as those used in the 2005 and 2007 High-level Dialogues, as described in Assembly resolution 59/293 (resolution 64/194).

Also at that session, in February 2010, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the President of the Assembly, decided to hold its fourth High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development on 23 and 24 March (decision 64/551).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to and implementation of the Monterrey Consensus and Doha Declaration on Financing for Development (resolution 64/193);

(b) Summary by the President of the Economic and Social Council of the special high-level meeting of the Council with the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (New York, 18-19 March 2010) (resolution 64/193).

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 52)

Summary by the President of the Economic and Social Council of the special high-level meeting of the Council with the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (New York, 27 April 2009) (A/64/76-E/2009/60)

Report of the Secretary-General on follow-up to and implementation of the Monterrey Consensus and Doha Declaration on Financing for Development (A/64/322)

Progress report of the Secretary-General on innovative sources of development finance (A/64/189 and Corr.1)

Note by the Secretariat on follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development (A/C.2/64/7)

Note by the Secretary-General on proposed organization of work of the High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development (A/64/377)

Report of the ad hoc open-ended working group of the General Assembly to follow up on the issues contained in the Outcome of the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development (to be issued)

Summary records	A/C.2/64/SR.2-7, 12, 13, 33, 36, 37, 41 and 42
Report of the Second Committee	A/64/419 (Part II)
Draft resolutions	A/64/L.41, A/C.2/64/L.43 and A/C.2/64/L.66

Draft decision	A/64/L.47
Plenary meetings	A/64/PV.49 and 66
Resolutions	64/193 and 64/194
Decision	64/551

20. Sustainable development

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed its decision to establish an Eastern Mediterranean Oil Spill Restoration Trust Fund, based on voluntary contributions; requested the Secretary-General to continue working towards the hosting and operationalization of the Trust Fund and to promptly finalize the implementation of that decision before the end of the sixty-fourth session of the Assembly; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 64/195).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on the oil slick on Lebanese shores (resolution 64/195).

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 53)

Report of the Secretary-General on the oil slick on Lebanese shores (A/64/259)

Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the management review of environmental governance within the United Nations system (A/64/83-E/2009/83) and the comments of the Secretary-General and the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination thereon (A/64/83/Add.1-E/2009/83/Add.1)

Summary records	A/C.2/64/SR.2-7, 27-35 and 39
Report of the Second Committee	A/64/420
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.66
Resolution	64/195

(a) Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development

At its forty-seventh session, in 1992, the General Assembly endorsed the recommendation of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 3-14 June 1992) on the establishment of a high-level Commission on Sustainable Development as a functional commission of the Economic and Social Council (resolution 47/191).

At its nineteenth special session, in 1997, the General Assembly adopted the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 (resolution S-19/2, annex).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly endorsed the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation that had been adopted at the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August to 4 September 2002), and

called for the implementation of the commitments, programmes and time-bound targets adopted at the Summit (resolution 57/253).

The General Assembly considered the question at its fifty-eighth to sixty-third sessions (resolutions 58/218, 59/227, 60/193, 61/192, 61/193, 61/195, 62/189 and 63/212).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to organize the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in 2012, accepted with gratitude the offer of Brazil to host the Conference, and decided that the Conference would include the following themes: a green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication and the institutional framework for sustainable development. The Assembly also decided that the meetings of the first Preparatory Committee would take place immediately after the conclusion of the eighteenth session and the first meeting of the nineteenth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development (resolution 64/236).

At the same session, the General Assembly welcomed the activities related to the implementation of the International Decade for Action, "Water for Life", 2005-2015, undertaken by Member States, the Secretariat and the organizations of the United Nations system through inter-agency work, as well as contributions from major groups, and emphasized the importance of country-level implementation of the Decade; encouraged Member States, the Secretariat, organizations of the United Nations system through their coordination mechanism, and major groups to continue their efforts to achieve the internationally agreed water-related goals contained in Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21, the United Nations Millennium Declaration and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development; welcomed the generous offer of the Government of Tajikistan to host, in June 2010, a high-level international conference on the midterm comprehensive review of the implementation of the Decade; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session on the implementation of the resolution, as well as on the activities planned by the Secretary-General and other relevant organizations of the United Nations system for the Decade (resolution 64/198).

Documents:

(a) Relevant sections of the report of the Economic and Social Council for 2010: Supplement No. 3 (A/65/3);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General:

  (i) Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (resolution 64/236);

  (ii) Midterm comprehensive review of the implementation of the International Decade for Action, "Water for Life", 2005-2015 (resolution 64/198);

  (iii) Preparations for the International Year of Forests, 2011 (resolution 61/193);

(c) Report of the first session of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, A/CONF.216/PC/5.

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 53 (a))

Reports of the Secretary-General:

International Year of Sanitation, 2008 (A/64/169)

Agricultural technology for development (A/64/258)

Preparations for the International Year of Forests, 2011 (A/64/274)

Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (A/64/275)

Summary records	A/C.2/64/SR.33, 39, 41 and 42
Report of the Second Committee	A/64/420/Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/64/PV.66 and 68
Resolutions	64/198 and 64/236

(b) Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

At its forty-ninth session, in 1994, the General Assembly endorsed the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, as adopted on 6 May 1994 at the first Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, held in Barbados from 25 April to 6 May 1994 (resolution 49/122).

At its twenty-second special session, in 1999, the General Assembly adopted the "Declaration and state of progress and initiatives for the future implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States" (resolution S-22/2).

The General Assembly considered the question at its fiftieth to sixty-third sessions (resolutions 50/116, 51/183, 52/202, 53/189, 54/224, 55/202, 56/198, 57/261, 58/213 A and B, 59/229, 59/311, 60/194, 61/196, 61/197, 62/191 and 63/213).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed its decision to convene a two-day high-level review in September 2010 as part of its sixty-fifth session, to assess progress made in addressing the vulnerabilities of small island developing States through the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States; decided that the review would be chaired by the President of the General Assembly, and requested the President of the Assembly to present a concise draft political declaration based on inputs from the preparatory meetings, at an appropriate date to enable sufficient consideration and agreement by Member States; and requested the Secretary-General to provide a comprehensive report on progress made and on the continuing challenges faced in the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation (resolution 64/199).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 64/199);

(b) Report of the Preparatory Committee for the high-level review meeting on the follow-up and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States.

Towards the sustainable development of the Caribbean Sea for present and future generations

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its sixty-fifth session on the implementation of the resolution, including a section on the possible legal and financial implications of the concept of the Caribbean Sea as a special area within the context of sustainable development, including its designation as such without prejudice to relevant international law, taking into account the views expressed by Member States and relevant regional organizations (resolution 63/214).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 63/214).

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 49 (b))

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (A/63/296)

Towards the sustainable development of the Caribbean Sea for present and future generations (A/63/297)

Summary records	A/C.2/63/SR.2-6, 17-20 and 30
Report of the Second Committee	A/63/414/Add.2
Plenary meeting	A/63/PV.72
Resolution	63/214

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 53 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (A/64/278)

Summary records	A/C.2/64/SR.2-7, 27-31, 33 and 39
Report of the Second Committee	A/64/420/Add.2
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.66
Resolution	64/199

(c) International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

At its fifty-fourth session, in 1999, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its fifty-sixth session on the implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (resolution 54/219). The Assembly continued its consideration of the question at the fifty-sixth to sixty-third sessions

(resolutions 56/195, 57/256, 58/214, 59/231, 59/232, 60/195, 61/199, 61/200 62/192, 63/215, 63/216 and 63/217).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly endorsed the Hyogo Declaration and the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters as adopted by the World Conference on Disaster Reduction, held at Kobe, Hyogo, Japan, from 18 to 22 January 2005 (resolution 60/195).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly underscored the importance of maintaining the El Niño/Southern Oscillation observation system, and requested the Secretary-General to include a section on the implementation of the resolution in his report to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session on the implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (resolution 63/215).

At the same session, the General Assembly expressed its deep concern at the number and scale of natural disasters, requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session on the resolution and decided to consider the issue of natural disasters and vulnerability at that session, under the sub-item entitled "International Strategy for Disaster Reduction" (resolution 63/217).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly noted with appreciation the convening of the second session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, held in Geneva from 16 to 19 June 2009, reiterated its request to the Secretary-General to explore all means of securing additional funding to ensure predictable and stable financial resources for the operation of the secretariat, and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 64/200).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 63/215, 63/217 and 64/200).

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 49 (c))

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (A/63/351)

Summary records	A/C.2/63/SR.2-6, 17-20, 24, 27 and 30
Report of the Second Committee	A/63/414/Add.3
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.72
Resolutions	63/215 and 63/217

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 53 (c))

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (A/64/280)

Summary records	A/C.2/64/SR.2-7, 27-32, 35 and 39
Report of the Second Committee	A/64/420/Add.3
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.66
Resolution	64/200

(d) Protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind

At its thirty-ninth session, in 1984, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its forty-first session and every three years thereafter, through the Economic and Social Council, on products harmful to health and the environment (resolution 39/229).

The item entitled "Conservation of climate as part of the common heritage of mankind" was included in the agenda of the forty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1988, at the request of Malta (A/43/241).

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-third to forty-sixth sessions (resolutions 43/53, 44/207, 45/212 and 46/169).

At its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly welcomed the adoption, on 9 May 1992, of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (resolution 47/195).

At its forty-eighth to sixty-third sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 48/189, 49/120, 50/115, 51/184, 52/199, 54/222, 56/199, 57/257, 58/243, 59/234, 60/197, 61/201, 62/86 and 63/32 and decisions 53/444 and 55/443).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly called upon States to take urgent global action to address climate change in accordance with the principles identified in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, and invited the secretariat of the Framework Convention to report, through the Secretary-General, to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session on the work of the Conference of the Parties (resolution 64/73).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report submitted by the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, and the Convention on Biological Diversity on the implementation of United Nations environmental conventions (resolution 64/73).

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 53 (d))

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the reports submitted by the secretariats of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, and the Convention on Biological Diversity on the implementation of United Nations environmental conventions (A/64/202)

Summary records	A/C.2/64/SR.2-7, 27-31, 35, 36 and 39
Report of the Second Committee	A/64/420/Add.4
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.59
Resolution	64/73

(e) Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa

The General Assembly first considered the sub-item at its forty-seventh session, in 1992, after the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in June 1992 (resolution 47/188). The Convention was adopted on 17 June 1994 and entered into force on 26 December 1996.

At its fifty-first to sixty-third sessions, the General Assembly considered the question (resolutions 51/180, 52/198, 53/191, 54/223, 55/204, 56/196, 57/259, 58/211, 58/242, 59/235, 60/200, 60/201, 61/202, 62/193 and 63/218).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the assessment of the Global Mechanism of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification as well as the decision of the Conference of the Parties at its ninth session requesting the Bureau of the ninth session, together with the Managing Director of the Global Mechanism and the Executive Secretary, and taking into account the views of other interested relevant entities such as the host countries and the International Fund for Agricultural Development, to undertake and supervise an evaluation of existing and potential reporting, accountability and institutional arrangements for the Global Mechanism and their legal and financial implications, including the possibility of identifying a new institution or organization to house the Global Mechanism, and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session a report on the implementation of the resolution, including a report on the implementation of the Convention (resolution 64/202).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report submitted by the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, and the Convention on Biological Diversity on the implementation of United Nations environmental conventions (resolution 64/202).

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 53 (e))

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the reports submitted by the secretariats of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, and the Convention on Biological Diversity on the implementation of United Nations environmental conventions (A/64/202)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the assessment of the Global Mechanism of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (A/64/379)

Summary records	A/C.2/64/SR.2-7, 27-31, 34, 35, 41 and 42
Report of the Second Committee	A/64/420/Add.5
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.66
Resolutions	64/201 and 64/202

(f) Convention on Biological Diversity

The Convention on Biological Diversity was opened for signature at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held in June 1992, and entered into force on 29 December 1993.

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-ninth to sixty-third sessions (resolutions 49/117, 50/111, 51/182, 52/201, 53/190, 54/221, 55/201, 56/197, 57/260, 58/212, 59/236, 60/202, 61/204, 62/194 and 63/219).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided, in follow-up to its resolution 63/219 and as a contribution to the International Year of Biodiversity, to convene during its sixty-fifth session, as close as possible to opening of the general debate, a one-day high-level meeting of the Assembly, with the participation of Heads of State, Governments and delegations; encouraged all relevant organs of the United Nations, including functional commissions, as well as all United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, to contribute to the commemoration of the International Year of Biodiversity through a special event or special focus in their annual governing body meetings or high-level ministerial segments; invited the secretariat of the Convention to report, through the Secretary-General, to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session on the work of the Conference of the Parties; and requested the Secretary-General to include in his report to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session information on the commemoration of 2010 as the International Year of Biodiversity (resolution 64/203).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report submitted by the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, and the Convention on Biological Diversity on the implementation of United Nations environmental conventions (resolution 64/203).

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 53 (f))

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the reports submitted by the secretariats of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, and the Convention on Biological Diversity on the implementation of United Nations environmental conventions (A/64/202)

Summary records	A/C.2/64/SR.2-7, 27-31, 33, 35 and 41
Report of the Second Committee	A/64/420/Add.6
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.66
Resolution	64/203

(g) Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its eleventh special session

At its twenty-seventh session, in 1972, the General Assembly adopted a number of provisions setting up the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) (resolution 2997 (XXVII)), including the establishment of the Governing Council of

UNEP. The Governing Council was to report annually to the Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, which would transmit to the Assembly such comments on the report as it might deem necessary. At its forty-second session, the Assembly changed the annual cycle of submission of reports to a biennial one (resolution 42/185).

At its resumed fifty-third session, in July 1999, the General Assembly welcomed the proposal to institute an annual, ministerial-level, global environmental forum, with the Governing Council of UNEP constituting the forum in the years that it met in regular session and, in alternate years, with the forum taking the form of a special session of the Governing Council (resolution 53/242).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly took note of the approval of the programme of work and the budget for the period 2010-2011 (resolution 64/204).

Document: Report of the Governing Council of UNEP on its eleventh special session (24-26 February 2010): Supplement No. 25 (A/65/25).

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 53 (g))

Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its twenty-fifth session: Supplement No. 25 (A/64/25)

Summary records	A/C.2/64/SR.2-7, 27-31, 34, 35 and 41
Report of the Second Committee	A/64/420/Add.7
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.66
Resolution	64/204

(h) United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to proclaim the 10-year period beginning on 1 January 2005 the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development, designated UNESCO as the lead agency for the promotion of the Decade and requested UNESCO to develop a draft international implementation scheme (resolution 57/254).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly invited Governments to promote public awareness of and wider participation in the Decade through cooperation with and initiatives engaging civil society and other relevant stakeholders, and requested the Secretary-General to invite the Director-General of UNESCO to prepare and submit a midterm review of the implementation of the Decade to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session (resolution 59/237).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report submitted by the Director-General of UNESCO on the midterm review of the implementation of the Decade (resolution 59/237).

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 85 (g))

Summary records	A/C.2/59/SR.14-18 and 27
Report of the Second Committee	A/59/483/Add.7

Plenary meeting	A/59/PV.75
Resolution	59/237

(i) Harmony with Nature

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly considered this question for the first time, under the item entitled "Sustainable development". The General Assembly invited Member States, the relevant organizations of the United Nations system, and international, regional and subregional organizations to consider the issue of promoting life in harmony with nature and to transmit to the Secretary-General their views, experiences and proposals on that issue. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on that theme, taking into account the views and comments received in relation to the resolution (64/196).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 64/196).

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 53)

Summary records	A/C.2/64/SR.2-7, 27-31, 33-35 and 39
Report of the Second Committee	A/64/420
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.66
Resolution	64/196

21. Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)

At its thirty-second session, in 1977, the General Assembly established the Commission on Human Settlements and decided that the report of the work of the Commission should be submitted to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council (resolution 32/162).

Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 47/180, the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) was held in Istanbul, Turkey, from 3 to 14 June 1996. Subsequently, in its resolution 51/177, the Assembly endorsed the decision of the Conference, including the Istanbul Declaration on Human Settlements and the Habitat Agenda.

The question was considered at the forty-ninth, fiftieth and fifty-second to sixty-third sessions of the General Assembly (resolutions 49/109, 50/100, 52/190, 53/180, 54/207 to 54/209, 55/194, 55/195, 56/205, 56/206, 57/275, 58/226, 59/239, 60/203, 61/206, 62/198 and 63/221).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided that the special session of the Assembly to review and appraise the implementation of the Habitat Agenda would be held from 6 to 8 June 2001 in New York (resolution 55/195). At its twenty-fifth special session, the Assembly adopted the Declaration on Cities and other Human Settlements in the New Millennium (resolution S-25/2).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to transform, with effect from 1 January 2002, the Commission on Human Settlements and its secretariat, the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), into the United Nations Human Settlements Programme, to be known as UN-Habitat; and also decided to transform, as of the same date, the Commission on Human Settlements into the Governing Council (resolution 56/206).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly encouraged UN-Habitat to continue exploring the possibility of convening a high-level special event of the Assembly on sustainable urbanization to promote understanding of the challenges of rapid urbanization, and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 64/207).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 64/207);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report on the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda.

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 54)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) (A/64/260)

Note by the Secretary-General (A/64/317) transmitting his report on the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda (E/2009/90)

Summary records	A/C.2/64/SR.2-7, 30, 31, 34 and 41
Report of the Second Committee	A/64/421
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.66
Resolution	64/207

22. Globalization and interdependence

(a) Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence

This item was included in the agenda of the fifty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1998. The Assembly considered the item at its fifty-third to sixty-third sessions (resolutions 53/169, 54/231, 55/212, 56/209, 57/274, 58/225, 59/240, 60/204, 61/207, 62/199, 63/222 and 63/224).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly welcomed the joint crisis initiative launched by the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination in 2009 to provide coordination on social protection floors (resolution 64/210) and requested the Secretary-General to include in his next report, under the item entitled "Globalization and interdependence", an overview of the major international economic and policy challenges for equitable and inclusive sustained economic growth and sustainable development and of the role of the United Nations in addressing these issues, in the light of the relevant principles contained in the

Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order and the Programme of Action of the Establishment of a New International Economic Order (resolution 64/209).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 64/209).

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 55 (a))

Report of the Secretary-General on globalization and interdependence: role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence (A/64/310)

Report of the Secretary-General on development cooperation with middle-income countries (A/64/253)

Summary records	A/C.2/64/SR.2-7, 23, 24, 30, 33, 36, 40 and 41
Report of the Second Committee	A/64/422/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.66
Resolutions	64/208 to 64/210

(b) Preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of assets of illicit origin and returning such assets, in particular to the countries of origin, consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption

After considering this topic at its fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth sessions, in 1999 and 2000 (resolutions 54/205 and 55/188), the General Assembly, at its fifty-sixth session, decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-seventh session a sub-item entitled "Preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of funds of illicit origin and returning such funds to the countries of origin" under the item entitled "Sectoral policy questions" (resolution 56/186).

The General Assembly considered this sub-item at its fifty-seventh to fifty-ninth sessions under the items entitled "Sectoral policy questions" (resolutions 57/244 and 58/205) and "Globalization and interdependence" (resolution 59/242).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly welcomed the entry into force, on 14 December 2005, of the United Nations Convention against Corruption; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-first session, under the item entitled "Globalization and interdependence", a sub-item entitled "Preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of assets of illicit origin and returning such assets, in particular to the countries of origin, consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption" (resolution 60/207).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly welcomed the successful outcome of the third session of the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention, especially the establishment by consensus of a review mechanism for the implementation of the Convention; called upon States Parties to fully implement the outcomes of the Conference; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session a report on preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of assets of illicit origin and returning such assets, in particular to the countries of origin, consistent with the Convention; and also requested the Secretary-General to transmit to the Assembly a report on the third

session of the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention (resolution 64/237).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 64/237) (also relates to item 107);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption on its third session, held in Doha from 9 to 13 November 2009 (resolution 64/237).

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 55 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/64/122
Summary records	A/C.2/64/SR.2-7, 16, 17, 35 and 42
Report of the Second Committee	A/64/422/Add.2
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.68
Resolution	64/237

(c) International migration and development

During the sixty-first session of the General Assembly, the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development was held on 14 and 15 September 2006 (resolutions 58/208 and 60/227).

During its sixty-third session, the General Assembly decided to convene, within existing resources, at its sixty-fifth session, in 2011, a one-day informal thematic debate on international migration and development, and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 63/225).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 63/225).

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 51 (b))

Summary records	A/C.2/63/SR.2-6, 21, 22, 27 and 31
Report of the Second Committee	A/63/416/Add.2
Plenary meeting	A/63/PV.72
Resolution	63/225

23. Groups of countries in special situations

(a) Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries

At its fifty-second session, in 1997, the General Assembly decided to convene the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries in 2001 (resolution 52/187).

At its resumed fifty-fifth session, in July 2001, the General Assembly endorsed the Brussels Declaration and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010, adopted by the Third United Nations

Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Brussels from 14 to 20 May 2001 (resolution 55/279).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to establish the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States (resolution 56/227).

The General Assembly considered the question at its fifty-seventh to sixty-third sessions (resolutions 57/276, 58/228, 59/244, 60/228, 61/211, 62/203 and 63/227).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly adopted the Declaration of the high-level meeting on the midterm comprehensive global review of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010 (resolution 61/1).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to convene the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries in Turkey in the first half of 2011; also decided that the meeting of the intergovernmental preparatory committee would be organized in New York in two parts, from 10 to 14 January 2011 and from 18 to 25 April 2011, each of five working days; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session a report on the further implementation of the Programme of Action, as well as on the implementation of the resolution, including on the substantive, organizational and logistical preparations for the Conference (resolution 64/213).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 64/213).

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 56 (a))

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010 (A/64/80-E/2009/79 and Corr.1)

Summary records	A/C.2/64/SR.2-7, 14, 15, 24 and 38
Report of the Second Committee	A/64/423/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.66
Resolution	64/213

(b) Specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries: outcome of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation

At its fifty-seventh session, in 2002, the General Assembly decided that the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation should be convened in Almaty, Kazakhstan, on 28 and 29 August 2003 (resolution 57/242). The Conference adopted the Almaty Declaration and the Almaty Programme of Action: Addressing the Special Needs of Landlocked Developing Countries within a New Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation for Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries.

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly endorsed the Almaty Declaration and the Almaty Programme of Action (resolution 58/201).

The General Assembly considered the question at its fifty-ninth to sixty-third sessions (resolutions 59/245, 60/208, 61/212 and 62/204, 63/2 and 63/228).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly held a high-level plenary meeting on the midterm review of the Almaty Programme of Action, on 2 and 3 October 2008, and adopted a Declaration as its outcome document (resolution 63/2). At its sixty-fourth session, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixty-fifth session an analytical report on the implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action and the Declaration on the midterm review (resolution 64/214).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 64/214).

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 56 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action: Addressing the Special Needs of Landlocked Developing Countries within a New Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation for Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries (A/64/268)

Summary records	A/C.2/64/SR.2-7, 14, 15, 33 and 37
Report of the Second Committee	A/64/423/Add.2
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.66
Resolution	64/214

24. Eradication of poverty and other development issues

Role of microcredit and microfinance in the eradication of poverty

At its fifty-second session, in 1997, the General Assembly welcomed the outcome of the Microcredit Summit held in February 1997, which launched a global movement to reach 100 million of the world's poorest families, with credit for self-employment and other financial services, by the year 2005 (resolution 52/194).

At its fifty-third session, the General Assembly proclaimed the year 2005 as the International Year of Microcredit (resolution 53/197). The Assembly continued its consideration of the question at its fifty-eighth, fifty-ninth and sixty-first sessions (resolutions 58/221, 59/246 and 61/214).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly decided to devote one plenary meeting at its sixty-fifth session to consideration of the outcome of and follow-up to the International Year of Microcredit, and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 63/229).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 63/229).

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 53 (a))

Report of the Secretary-General on the role of microcredit and microfinance in the eradication of poverty (A/63/159)

Summary records	A/C.2/63/SR.14-16, 24 and 31
Report of the Second Committee	A/63/418/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/63/PV.72
Resolution	63/229

(a) Implementation of the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017)

At its fiftieth session, in 1995, the General Assembly proclaimed the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006) (resolution 50/107). The Assembly considered the question at its fifty-first to sixty-first sessions (resolutions 51/178, 52/193, 53/198, 54/232, 55/210, 56/207, 57/266, 58/222, 59/247, 60/209 and 61/213).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly proclaimed the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017) (resolution 62/205). At its sixty-third session, the Assembly considered that a theme of the Second Decade, to be reviewed at its sixty-fifth session, would be "Full employment and decent work for all", and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report at that session detailing the response of the United Nations system to the theme (resolution 63/230).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly took note of the decision of the Secretary-General to appoint the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs as the coordinator for the Second Decade; also took note of the inter-agency system-wide plan of action for poverty eradication involving more than 21 agencies, funds, programmes and regional commissions; requested the Secretary-General to provide further details of that plan of action to the Member States; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report that detailed the current response of the United Nations system related to the theme of the Second Decade (resolution 64/216).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 63/230 and 64/216).

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 53 (a))

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Role of microcredit and microfinance in the eradication of poverty (A/63/159)

Implementation of the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017) (A/63/190)

Summary records	A/C.2/63/SR.6-8, 14-16, 24 and 31
Report of the Second Committee	A/63/418/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/63/PV.72
Resolution	63/230

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 57 (a))

Oral report of the Secretary-General on progress in the implementation of efforts related to the theme for the Second Decade (see A/C.2/64/SR.18)

Summary records	A/C.2/64/SR.2-7, 18, 19, 35 and 40
Report of the Second Committee	A/64/424/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.66
Resolution	64/216

(b) Industrial development cooperation

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-sixth, forty-ninth and fifty-first to fifty-third sessions and biennially thereafter (resolutions 46/151, 49/108, 51/170, 52/208, 53/177, 55/187, 57/243, 59/249 and 61/215).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly urged all Governments to develop and implement policies that would lead to the development of a dynamic industrial sector, and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 63/231).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization on industrial development cooperation (resolution 63/231).

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 53 (b))

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization on industrial development cooperation (A/63/309)

Summary records	A/C.2/63/SR.14-16, 19 and 29
Report of the Second Committee	A/63/418/Add.2
Plenary meeting	A/63/PV.72
Resolution	63/231

25. Operational activities for development: operational activities for development of the United Nations system

At its thirty-fifth session, in 1980, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit an annual report on operational activities for development, containing comprehensive statistical information concerning all operational activities for development of the United Nations system (resolution 35/81).

The Secretary-General's report on the comprehensive statistical analysis of the financing of operational activities for development of the United Nations system has been prepared since 1981.

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to hold its next comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United

Nations system in 2012 and subsequent reviews on a quadrennial basis (resolution 64/220).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (A/65/79-E/2010/76);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the activities of the United Nations Development Fund for Women (resolution 39/125);

(c) Report of the sixteenth session of the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation: Supplement No. 39 (A/65/39).

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 58 (a))

Report of the Secretary-General on the comprehensive statistical analysis of the financing of operational activities for development of the United Nations system for 2007 (A/64/75-E/2009/59)

Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting:

Report on the activities of the United Nations Development Fund for Women (A/64/164 and Corr.1) (also relates to item 62 (a))

Report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the national execution of technical cooperation projects (A/64/375-E/2009/103 and Corr.1)

His comments and those of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination on the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the national execution of technical cooperation projects (A/64/375/Add.1-E/2009/103/Add.1)

Summary records	A/C.2/64/SR.2-7, 10, 11 and 35
Report of the Second Committee	A/64/425/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.66
Resolution	64/220

26. Agriculture development and food security

At its sixty-third session, in 2008, the General Assembly considered this question for the first time under agenda item 107 (Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly called for actions at the national, regional and international levels to intensify public and private investment in the agriculture sector, including through public-private partnerships; requested the Secretary-General to ensure that a coordinated follow-up at the field level to the World Summit on Food Security was undertaken in the context of the resident coordinator system, taking into account the coordinated follow-up to United Nations major international conferences; and invited the Chair of the Committee on World Food Security to report, as part of the Committee's report to the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the

implementation of the reform of and on progress made towards achieving the vision of the Committee (resolution 64/224).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 64/224);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Committee on World Food Security on agriculture development and food security (resolution 64/224).

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 60)

Report of the Secretary-General on agriculture development and food security (A/64/221)

Summary records	A/C.2/64/SR.2-7, 19-21, 33 and 41
Report of the Second Committee	A/64/427
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.66
Resolution	64/224

27. Social development

(a) Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly

At its forty-seventh session, in 1992, the General Assembly decided to convene a World Summit for Social Development at the level of Heads of State or Government (resolution 47/92). The Summit was held in Copenhagen from 6 to 12 March 1995. The item entitled "Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development" was included in the agenda of the fiftieth session of the Assembly at the request of Denmark (A/50/192). At the same session, the Assembly decided to hold a special session of the Assembly in 2000 for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the outcome of the Summit and to consider further actions and initiatives (resolution 50/161). The twenty-fourth special session of the Assembly, entitled "World Summit for Social Development and beyond: achieving social development for all in a globalizing world", was held in Geneva from 26 June to 1 July 2000.

The General Assembly considered the item at its fifty-first to sixty-third sessions (resolutions 51/202, 52/25, 53/28, 54/23, 55/46, 56/177, 57/163, 58/130, 59/146, 60/130, 61/141, 62/131 and 63/152).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit future *Reports on the World Social Situation* on a biennial basis (resolution 56/177).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly invited the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session a comprehensive study on the impact of the converging world crises on social development, in particular for the achievement of poverty eradication, full and productive employment and decent work for all, and social integration, and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the item (resolution 64/135).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 64/135);

(b) Comprehensive study on the impact of the converging world crises on social development, in particular for the achievement of poverty eradication, full and productive employment and decent work for all, and social integration (resolution 64/135).

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 61 (a))

Report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to the implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly (A/64/157)

Summary records	A/C.3/64/SR.1-4, 10 and 15
Report of the Third Committee	A/64/432
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.65
Resolution	64/135

(b) Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family

Policies and programmes involving youth

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to proclaim the year commencing on 12 August 2010 the International Year of Youth: Dialogue and Mutual Understanding; decided to organize under the auspices of the United Nations a world youth conference as the highlight of the Year; and invited the President of the Assembly to conduct open-ended informal consultations with Member States with a view to determining the modalities of the conference, which was to be funded by voluntary contributions (resolution 64/134).

No advance documentation is expected.

Disabled persons

At its thirty-seventh session, in 1982, the General Assembly adopted the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons (resolution 37/52). Periodic reviews of progress in its implementation were conducted in 1987, 1992, 1997, 2002, 2005 and 2009.

The General Assembly considered the question at its thirty-eighth to forty-ninth sessions, and biennially as of the fiftieth session (resolutions 38/28, 39/26, 40/31, 41/106, 42/58, 43/98, 44/70, 45/91, 46/96, 47/88, 48/99, 49/153, 50/144, 52/82, 54/121, 56/115, 58/132, 60/131 and 62/127 and decision 50/442).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixty-fifth session a comprehensive biennial report on the implementation of the World Programme of Action, and progress and challenges concerning the advancement of persons with disabilities in the context of development and the realization of the Millennium Development Goals (63/150). At its sixty-fourth session, the Assembly called upon Governments and United Nations bodies and agencies to include disability issues and persons with disabilities in

reviewing progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals, and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session information on the implementation of the resolution within the report requested by the Assembly in paragraph 13 (b) of its resolution 63/150 (resolution 64/131).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the World Programme of Action and progress and challenges concerning the advancement of persons with disabilities in the context of development and the realization of the Millennium Development Goals (resolutions 63/150 and 64/131).

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 61 (b))

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Implementation of the World Programme of Action for Youth: progress and constraints with respect to the well-being of youth and their role in civil society (A/64/61-E/2009/3)

Follow-up to the Second World Assembly on Ageing (A/64/127)

Cooperatives in social development (A/64/132 and Corr.1)

Follow-up to the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family (A/64/134)

Follow-up to the implementation of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly (A/64/157)

Realizing the Millennium Development Goals for persons with disabilities through the implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (A/64/180)

Summary records	A/C.3/64/SR.1-4, 10, 15, 25, 34, 40 and 45
Report of the Third Committee	A/64/432
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.65
Resolution	64/134

(c) Follow-up to the International Year of Older Persons: Second World Assembly on Ageing

At its fifty-fourth session, in 1999, the General Assembly entrusted the Commission for Social Development with the revision of the International Plan of Action on Ageing and the elaboration of a long-term strategy on ageing, based on new developments since 1982 (resolution 54/24). At its resumed fifty-fourth session, in May 2000, the Assembly decided to convene the Second World Assembly on Ageing in 2002, on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the First World Assembly on Ageing, held in Vienna (resolution 54/262).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly welcomed the report of the Second World Assembly on Ageing, held in Madrid from 8 to 12 April 2002, and endorsed the Political Declaration and the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing (resolution 57/167).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly took note of the road map for the implementation of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002 (resolution 58/134).

The General Assembly considered the item at its fifty-ninth to sixty-third sessions (resolutions 59/150, 60/135, 61/142, 62/130 and 63/151).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixty-fifth session a report on the implementation of the resolution and a comprehensive report on the current status of the social situation, well-being, development and rights of older persons at the national and regional levels (resolution 64/132).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 64/132);

(b) Comprehensive report of the Secretary-General on the current status of the social situation, well-being, development and rights of older persons at the national and regional levels (resolution 64/132).

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 61 (c))

Report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to the Second World Assembly on Ageing (A/64/127)

Summary records	A/C.3/64/SR.1-4, 10 and 25
Report of the Third Committee	A/64/432
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.65
Resolution	64/132

(d) United Nations Literacy Decade: education for all

The issue of education for all was first considered by the General Assembly at its fifty-second and fifty-fourth sessions (resolutions 52/84 and 54/122). At its fifty-sixth session, the Assembly proclaimed the 10-year period beginning on 1 January 2003 the United Nations Literacy Decade; and requested the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the Director-General of UNESCO, to develop and finalize a well-targeted and action-oriented plan of action (resolution 56/116).

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the question at its fifty-seventh, fifty-ninth and sixty-third sessions (resolutions 57/166, 59/149 and 63/154).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the Director-General of UNESCO, to seek the views of Member States on the progress achieved in implementing their national programmes and plans of action for the Decade and to submit the next progress report on the implementation of the International Plan of Action to the General Assembly in 2010 (resolution 63/154).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of UNESCO (resolution 63/154).

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 55 (d))

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of UNESCO on the implementation of the International Plan of Action for the United Nations Literacy Decade (A/63/172)

Summary records	A/C.3/63/SR.1-4, 11, 23 and 48
Report of the Third Committee	A/63/424
Plenary meeting	A/63/PV.70
Resolution	63/154

28. Advancement of women

(a) Advancement of women

Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women

At its thirty-fourth session, in 1979, the General Assembly adopted the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (resolution 34/180). The Convention entered into force on 3 September 1981. As at 3 May 2010, 186 States had ratified or acceded to the Convention, 57 States parties to the Convention had accepted the amendment of article 20, paragraph 1, of the Convention, and 99 had ratified or acceded to the Optional Protocol to the Convention.

The General Assembly considered the question at its thirty-fifth to forty-fifth, forty-seventh, forty-ninth to fifty-first, fifty-third to fifty-eighth and sixtieth sessions (resolutions 35/140, 36/131, 37/64, 38/109, 39/125, 39/130, 40/39, 41/108, 42/60, 43/100, 44/73, 45/124, 47/94, 49/164, 50/202, 51/68, 53/118, 54/137, 55/70, 56/229, 57/178, 58/145 and 60/230).

Pursuant to resolution 34/180, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women transmits to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council every year a report on its activities and makes suggestions and general recommendations based on the examination of reports and information received from the States parties.

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly invited the Chair of the Committee to address the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session under the item on the advancement of women (resolution 64/138).

Document: Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its forty-fourth and forty-fifth sessions: Supplement No. 38 (A/65/38).

Intensification of efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly considered the report of the Secretary-General on the in-depth study on all forms of violence against women, and requested the Secretary-General to submit an annual report to the Assembly on the implementation of the resolution, addressing the question of violence against women (resolution 61/143).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixty-fifth session a report with information provided by States on their follow-up activities to implement the resolution (resolution 63/155). At its sixty-fourth session, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to present to the Assembly an oral report with information provided by the United Nations bodies, funds and programmes and the specialized agencies on recent follow-up activities to implement resolutions 63/155 and 64/137 (resolution 64/137).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 63/155).

Trafficking in women and girls

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixty-fifth session a report that compiled successful interventions and strategies, as well as the gaps, in addressing the gender dimensions of the problem of trafficking in persons, and provided recommendations on the strengthening of gender- and age-sensitive approaches within various aspects of efforts to address trafficking in persons (resolution 63/156).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 63/156).

Supporting efforts to end obstetric fistula

The General Assembly first considered this question at its sixtieth session, in 2005, under the item entitled "Promotion and protection of the rights of children". The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the girl child to it at its sixty-second session, including an emphasis on fistula, using information provided by Member States, the organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations (resolution 60/141).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly called upon the international community to support the activities of the United Nations Population Fund and other partners in the global Campaign to End Fistula; invited Member States to contribute to efforts to end obstetric fistula, with the goal of eliminating obstetric fistula by 2015; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 63/158).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 63/158).

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 56 (a))

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its fortieth and forty-first sessions: Supplement No. 38 (A/63/38)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Intensification of efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women (A/63/214 and Corr.1)

Trafficking in women and girls (A/63/215)

Eliminating rape and other forms of sexual violence in all their manifestations, including in conflict and related situations (A/63/216 and Corr.1)

Measures taken and progress achieved in follow-up to the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly (A/63/217)

Supporting efforts to end obstetric fistula (A/63/222)

Improvement of the status of women in the United Nations system (A/63/364)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report on the activities of the United Nations Development Fund for Women (A/63/205) (also relates to item 54)

Summary records	A/C.3/63/SR.8-12, 19, 23, 31, 38, 39, 43, 45 and 46
Report of the Third Committee	A/63/425
Plenary meeting	A/63/PV.70
Resolutions	63/155, 63/156 and 63/158

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 62 (a))

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its forty-second and forty-third sessions: Supplement No. 38 (A/64/38)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Future operation of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (A/64/79-E/2009/74)

Intensification of efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women (A/64/151)

Violence against women migrant workers (A/64/152)

Improvement of the situation of women in rural areas (A/64/190)

Status of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (A/64/342)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report on the activities of the United Nations Development Fund for Women (A/64/164 and Corr.1) (also relates to item 58 (a))

Summary records	A/C.3/64/SR.8-12, 15, 21, 25, 34, 40 and 43
Report of the Third Committee	A/64/433
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.65
Resolutions	64/137 and 64/138

(b) Implementation of the outcome of the Fourth World Conference on Women and of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly

This item was included in the agenda of the fiftieth session of the General Assembly in 1995. At that session, the Assembly endorsed the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action as adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women on 15 September 1995 (resolution 50/42).

The General Assembly considered the item at its fiftieth to fifty-third and fifty-fifth to sixty-third sessions (resolutions 50/203, 51/69, 52/100, 52/231, 53/120, 55/71, 56/132, 57/182, 58/148, 59/168, 60/140, 61/145, 62/137 and 63/159).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to report annually to it on the follow-up to and progress made in the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session, with an assessment of progress in gender mainstreaming, including information on key achievements, lessons learned and good practices, and recommendations on further measures to enhance implementation, taking into account the discussions and outcome of the fifty-fourth session of the Commission in respect of the 15-year review of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the review of the outcome of the twenty-third special session (resolution 64/141).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 64/141).

Status of women in the United Nations system

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly called upon the United Nations system to continue its efforts towards achieving the goal of gender balance, and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session, under the item entitled "Advancement of women", and to include in his report on human resources management information on progress made and obstacles encountered in achieving gender balance, recommendations for accelerating progress, and up-to-date statistics, including the number and percentage of women and their functions and nationalities throughout the United Nations system, and information on the responsibility and accountability of the Office of Human Resources Management of the Secretariat and the secretariat of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination for promoting gender balance (resolution 64/141).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 64/141).

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 62 (b))

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on the work of its forty-second and forty-third sessions: Supplement No. 38 (A/64/38)

Report of the Secretary-General on measures taken and progress achieved in follow-up to the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly (A/64/218)

Summary records	A/C.3/64/SR.8-12, 15, 21, 25, 34, 40 and 43
Report of the Third Committee	A/64/433
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.65
Resolution	64/141

B. Maintenance of international peace and security

29. Report of the Security Council

The Security Council submits an annual report to the General Assembly under Article 24, paragraph 3, of the Charter, and the Assembly considers the report in accordance with Article 15, paragraph 1. The Council's report is included in the provisional agenda of the Assembly pursuant to rule 13 (b) of the rules of procedure.

At its fifty-first session, the General Assembly invited the Security Council, through an appropriate procedure or mechanism, to update the Assembly on a regular basis on the steps it had taken or was contemplating with respect to improving its reporting to the Assembly (resolution 51/193).

As from its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly considered the annual report of the Security Council jointly with the agenda item entitled "Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and related matters".

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Security Council covering the period from 1 August 2008 to 31 July 2009 (decision 64/510).

Document: Report of the Security Council covering the period from 1 August 2009 to 31 July 2010, Supplement No. 2 (A/65/2).

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 9)

Report of the Security Council: Supplement No. 2 (A/64/2)

Plenary meetings	A/64/PV.46
Decision	64/510

30. Report of the Peacebuilding Commission

The Peacebuilding Commission was established on 20 December 2005 (General Assembly resolution 60/180 and Security Council resolutions 1645 (2005) and 1646 (2005)).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly decided, acting concurrently with the Security Council, with a view to operationalizing the decision of the 2005 World Summit Outcome (resolution 60/1, para. 97), to establish the Peacebuilding Commission as an intergovernmental advisory body with a mandate to: (a) bring together all relevant actors to marshal resources and to advise on and propose integrated strategies for post-conflict peacebuilding and recovery; (b) focus attention on the reconstruction and institution-building efforts necessary for recovery from conflict and to support the development of integrated strategies in order to lay the foundation for sustainable development; and (c) provide recommendations and information to improve the coordination of all relevant actors within and outside the United Nations, to develop best practices, to help to ensure predictable financing for early recovery activities and to extend the period of attention given by the international community to post-conflict recovery; and decided that the Commission should submit an annual report to the General

Assembly and that the Assembly should hold an annual debate to review the report (resolution 60/180).

On 20 December 2005, the Security Council decided that the annual report referred to in paragraph 15 of Council resolution 1645 (2005) should also be submitted to the Council for an annual debate (Security Council resolution 1646 (2005)).

The Organizational Committee of the Commission is composed of 31 members, with standing participation of the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the European Community and the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

There are now four countries under consideration by the Commission, as referred to it by the Security Council: Burundi, the Central African Republic, Guinea-Bissau and Sierra Leone.

The General Assembly considered this item at its sixty-second to sixty-fourth sessions (resolution 62/245). See also item 111 (Report of the Secretary-General on the Peacebuilding Fund).

Document: Report of the Peacebuilding Commission on its fourth session (General Assembly resolution 60/180 and Security Council resolutions 1645 (2005) and 1646 (2005)).

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 10)

Report of the Peacebuilding Commission on its third session (A/64/341-S/2009/444)

Plenary meetings	A/64/PV.49 and 50 (joint debate on items 10 and 108)

31. Elimination of unilateral extraterritorial coercive economic measures as a means of political and economic compulsion

The question entitled "Elimination of coercive economic measures as a means of political and economic compulsion" was included as a supplementary item in the agenda of the fifty-first session of the General Assembly, in 1996, at the request of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (A/51/193). At that session, the Assembly called for the immediate repeal of unilateral extraterritorial laws that imposed sanctions on companies and nationals of other States, and called upon all States not to recognize unilateral extraterritorial coercive economic measures or legislative acts imposed by any State (resolution 51/22).

At its fifty-second session, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item until its fifty-third session (decision 52/413). The Assembly considered the question at its fifty-third and fifty-fifth sessions (resolutions 53/10 and 55/6).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to include an item entitled "Elimination of unilateral extraterritorial coercive economic measures as a means of political and economic compulsion" in the provisional agenda of its fifty-seventh session and to continue to consider the item at odd-numbered sessions, thereby correcting paragraph 11 of the annex to resolution 55/285 (decision 56/455). The item was considered at the fifty-seventh session (resolution 57/5).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly, under the item entitled "Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly", decided that the item should be considered every three years (resolution 58/316).

The item was included in the agenda of the fifty-ninth and sixty-second sessions, but the General Assembly took no action. The item is included in the provisional agenda of the sixty-fifth session pursuant to further measures for the revitalization of the work of the General Assembly adopted at its fifty-eighth session (resolution 58/316).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 55)

Draft resolution	A/58/L.66
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.92
Resolution	58/316

32. The role of diamonds in fuelling conflict

This item was included in the agenda of the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 2000, at the request of the United Kingdom (A/55/231).

The General Assembly considered this item at its fifty-fifth to sixty-third sessions (resolutions 55/56, 56/263, 57/302, 58/290, 59/144, 60/182, 61/28, 62/11 and 63/134).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed its strong and continuing support for the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme and the Kimberley Process as a whole, and requested the Chair of the Process to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session a report on the implementation of the Process (resolution 64/109).

Document: Report of the Chair of the Kimberley Process (resolution 64/109).

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 12)

Letter dated 8 December 2009 from the Permanent Representative of Namibia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting the 2009 report of the Kimberley Process (A/64/559)

Draft resolution	A/64/L.26 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.63
Resolution	64/109

35. Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-first session of the General Assembly, in 1986, at the request of Brazil (A/41/143 and Corr.1).

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-first to sixtieth sessions (resolutions 41/11, 42/16, 43/23, 44/20, 45/36, 46/19, 47/74, 48/23, 49/26, 50/18, 51/19, 52/14, 53/34, 54/35, 55/49, 56/7 and 58/10 and decision 60/509).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to consider the item biennially as from the fifty-sixth session (resolution 55/285).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly decided to: (a) defer consideration of the item to its sixty-first session; and (b) maintain biennial consideration of the item thereafter (decision 60/509).

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the item at its sixty-third session.

This item is included in the provisional agenda of the sixty-fifth session pursuant to General Assembly decision 60/509, in which the Assembly decided to maintain biennial consideration of the item.

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 14)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/63/525
Plenary meeting	A/63/PV.67

36. The situation in the Middle East

Various aspects of the situation in the Middle East have been dealt with by the United Nations, particularly by the General Assembly and the Security Council, since 1947. Following the hostilities of June 1967, the Security Council, in November 1967, set forth principles for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East (resolution 242 (1967)).

The General Assembly considered the item on the situation in the Middle East at its twenty-fifth to twenty-seventh sessions, from 1970 to 1972 (resolutions 2628 (XXV), 2799 (XXVI) and 2949 (XXVII)), and at its thirtieth to sixty-third sessions, from 1975 to 2008 (resolutions 3414 (XXX), 31/61, 31/62, 32/20, 33/29, 34/70, 35/207, 36/226 A and B, 37/123 A to F, 38/180 A to E, 39/146 A to C, 40/168 A to C, 41/162 A to C, 42/209 A to D, 43/54 A to C, 44/40 A to C, 45/83 A to C, 46/82 A and B, 47/63 A and B, 48/58, 48/59 A and B, 49/87 A and B, 49/88, 50/21, 50/22 A to C, 51/27 to 51/29, 52/53, 52/54, 53/37, 53/38, 54/37, 54/38, 55/50, 55/51, 56/31, 56/32, 57/111, 57/112, 58/22, 58/23, 59/32, 59/33, 60/40, 60/41, 61/26, 61/27, 62/84, 62/85, 63/30 and 63/31).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly reiterated its determination that any actions taken by Israel, the occupying Power, to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Holy City of Jerusalem were illegal and therefore null and void, and called upon Israel to cease all such illegal and unilateral measures; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 64/20).

At the same session, the General Assembly declared that Israel had failed thus far to comply with Security Council resolution 497 (1981); also declared that the Israeli decision of 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on

the occupied Syrian Golan was null and void and had no validity whatsoever, as confirmed by the Security Council in its resolution 497 (1981), and called upon Israel to rescind it; reaffirmed its determination that all relevant provisions of the Regulations annexed to the Hague Convention of 1907 and the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War continued to apply to the Syrian territory occupied by Israel since 1967; determined once more that the continued occupation of the Syrian Golan and its de facto annexation constituted a stumbling block in the way of achieving a just, comprehensive and lasting peace in the region; called upon Israel to resume the talks on the Syrian and Lebanese tracks and to respect the commitments and undertakings reached during the previous talks; demanded once more that Israel withdraw from all the occupied Syrian Golan to the line of 4 June 1967 in implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 64/21).

Documents: Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 64/20 and 64/21).

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 15)

Reports of the Secretary-General	A/64/343 and A/64/351-S/2009/464 (also relates to item 16)
Draft resolutions	A/64/L.24 and Add.1 and A/64/L.25 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/64/PV.53 and 54
Resolutions	64/20 and 64/21

37. Question of Palestine

This item, which had been on the agenda of the second and third sessions of the General Assembly, was included in the agenda of the twenty-ninth session, in 1974, at the request of 55 Member States (A/9742 and Corr.1 and Add.1-4). At that session, the Assembly reaffirmed the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people in Palestine, emphasizing that their realization was indispensable for the solution of the question of Palestine (resolution 3236 (XXIX)). The Assembly invited the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) to participate, in the capacity of observer, in its sessions and its work and in all international conferences convened under its auspices, and considered that the PLO was similarly entitled with regard to all international conferences convened by other organs of the United Nations (resolution 3237 (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly called for the invitation of the PLO to participate on an equal footing with other parties in all efforts, deliberations and conferences on the Middle East that were held under the auspices of the United Nations and to take part in the Geneva Peace Conference on the Middle East as well as in all other efforts for peace (resolution 3375 (XXX)). At the same session, the Assembly established the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People; requested the Committee to consider and recommend to the Assembly a programme of implementation, designed to enable the Palestinian people to exercise the rights previously recognized; and requested the Security

Council to consider the question of the exercise by the Palestinian people of their inalienable rights (resolution 3376 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly endorsed the recommendations of the Committee (resolution 31/20). The Assembly considered the item at its thirty-second to sixty-third sessions (resolutions 32/40 A and B, 33/28 A to C, 34/65 A to D, 35/169 A to E, 36/120 A to F, 37/86 A to E, 38/58 A to E, 39/49 A to D, 40/96 A to D, 41/43 A to D, 42/66 A to D, 43/175 A to C, 43/176, 43/177, 44/2, 44/41 A to C, 44/42, 45/67 A to C, 45/68, 45/69, 46/74 A to C, 46/75, 46/76, 47/64 A to E, 48/158 A to D, 49/62 A to D, 50/84 A to D, 51/23 to 51/26, 52/49 to 52/52, 53/39 to 53/42, 54/39 to 54/42, 55/52 to 55/55, 56/33 to 56/36, 57/107 to 57/110, 58/18 to 58/21, 59/28 to 59/31, 60/36 to 60/39, 61/22 to 61/25, 62/80 to 62/83 and 63/26 to 63/29).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to establish within the Secretariat a Special Unit on Palestinian Rights, which would prepare, under the Committee's guidance, studies and publications relating to the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and would organize, in consultation with the Committee, commencing in 1978, the annual observance of 29 November as the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People (resolution 32/40 B). The Assembly, at its thirty-fourth session, requested the Secretary-General to redesignate the Special Unit as the Division for Palestinian Rights, with an expanded mandate of work (resolution 34/65 D).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly acknowledged the proclamation of the State of Palestine by the Palestine National Council on 15 November 1988; and decided that, effective as at 15 December 1988, the designation "Palestine" should be used in place of the designation "Palestine Liberation Organization" in the United Nations system, without prejudice to the observer status and functions of the PLO within the United Nations system, in conformity with relevant United Nations resolutions and practice (resolution 43/177).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to continue to exert all efforts to promote the realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, to support the Middle East peace process and to mobilize international support for and assistance to the Palestinian people, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session and thereafter (resolution 64/16).

At the same session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Division for Palestinian Rights with the necessary resources and to ensure that it continued to carry out its programme of work, in consultation with the Committee and under its guidance, including the monitoring of developments relevant to the question of Palestine, the organization of international meetings and conferences, liaison and cooperation with civil society and parliamentarians, the development and expansion of the "Question of Palestine" website and the documents collection of the United Nations Information System on the Question of Palestine, the preparation and dissemination of information on various aspects of the question of Palestine and enhancement of the annual training programme for staff of the Palestinian Authority; and requested the Division, as part of the observance of the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People, to continue to organize an annual exhibit on Palestinian rights or a cultural event in

cooperation with the Permanent Observer Mission of Palestine to the United Nations (resolution 64/17).

At the same session, the General Assembly requested the Department of Public Information to organize and promote fact-finding news missions for journalists to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and Israel; and to organize international, regional and national seminars or encounters for journalists (resolution 64/18).

Also at its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly called upon both parties to act on their previous agreements and obligations, in particular adherence to the road map, irrespective of reciprocity; underscored the need for the parties to take confidence-building measures aimed at improving the situation on the ground, promoting stability and fostering the peace process, including the need for the release of prisoners; stressed the need for a speedy end to the reoccupation of Palestinian population centres by easing movement and access, and the need for respect and preservation of the territorial unity, contiguity and integrity of all of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem; also stressed the need for an immediate and complete cessation of all acts of violence; reiterated its demand for the full implementation of Security Council resolution 1860 (2009); reiterated the need for the full implementation by both parties of the agreement on Movement and Access and of the Agreed Principles for the Rafah Crossing and the need to allow for the sustained opening of all crossings into and out of the Gaza Strip for humanitarian supplies, movement and access, as well as for commercial flows and all necessary construction materials; stressed the urgent necessity for the advancement of reconstruction in the Gaza Strip; called upon Israel to comply strictly with its obligations under international law and to cease all of its measures that were contrary to international law and unilateral actions aimed at altering the character, status and demographic composition of the Territory; reiterated its demand for the cessation of all Israeli settlement activities in the Territory and in the occupied Syrian Golan; called for the cessation of all provocations, including by Israeli settlers, in East Jerusalem, including in and around religious sites; demanded that Israel comply with its legal obligations under international law, as mentioned in the advisory opinion rendered on 9 July 2004 by the International Court of Justice and as demanded in Assembly resolutions ES-10/13 and ES-10/15, and that it immediately cease its construction of the wall in the Territory, and called upon all Member States to comply with their legal obligations; reaffirmed its commitment, in accordance with international law, to the two-State solution of Israel and Palestine, living side by side in peace and security within recognized borders, based on the pre-1967 borders; stressed the need for the withdrawal of Israel from the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967 and the realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, primarily the right to self-determination and the right to their independent State; stressed the need for a just resolution of the problem of Palestine refugees in conformity with its resolution 194 (III); called upon the parties to resume and accelerate direct peace negotiations towards the conclusion of a final peaceful settlement on the basis of relevant United Nations resolutions, the terms of reference of the Madrid Conference, the road map and the Arab Peace Initiative; urged Member States to expedite the provision of economic, humanitarian and technical assistance to the Palestinian people and the Palestinian Authority in order to help to alleviate the humanitarian crisis, particularly in the Gaza Strip, to rehabilitate the Palestinian economy and infrastructure and to support the

rebuilding, restructuring and reform of Palestinian institutions and Palestinian State-building efforts; encouraged the continuing efforts of the Quartet's Special Representative to strengthen Palestinian institutions, promote Palestinian economic development and mobilize international donor support; and requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts with the parties concerned and, in consultation with the Security Council, towards the attainment of a peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine and the promotion of peace in the region and to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session a report on those efforts and on developments on that matter (resolution 64/19).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People: Supplement No. 35 (A/65/35);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 64/19).

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 16)

Report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People: Supplement No. 35 (A/64/35)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/64/351-S/2009/464 (also relates to item 15)
Draft resolutions	A/64/L.20 and Add.1, A/64/L.21 and Add.1, A/64/L.22 and Add.1, A/64/L.23 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/64/PV.51 to 54
Resolutions	64/16 to 64/19

38. The situation in Afghanistan

On 3 January 1980, a number of Member States requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security. The Council met from 5 to 9 January 1980 and decided, in view of the lack of unanimity of its permanent members, to call for an emergency special session of the General Assembly to examine the matter (resolution 462 (1980)).

The item was included in the agenda of the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 1980, at the request of 35 Member States (A/35/144 and Add.1). At that session, the Assembly adopted a resolution on the question (resolution 35/37).

The General Assembly considered the item at its thirty-sixth to forty-sixth sessions (resolutions 36/34, 37/37, 38/29, 39/13, 40/12, 41/33, 42/15, 43/20, 44/15, 45/12 and 46/23).

At its forty-seventh to forty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the draft agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 47/475, 48/503 and 49/501).

At its fiftieth to sixty-third sessions, the General Assembly considered this item in conjunction with the question of emergency international assistance for peace, normalcy and reconstruction of war-stricken Afghanistan (resolutions 50/88, 51/195,

52/211, 53/203, 54/189, 55/174, 56/220, 57/113, 58/27, 59/112, 60/32, 61/18, 62/6 and 63/18).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly, welcoming the first elections in Afghanistan run entirely under the responsibility of the Afghan authorities, stressed the central and impartial role of the United Nations in promoting peace and stability in Afghanistan, and requested the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly every three months during its sixty-fourth session on developments in Afghanistan, as well as on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 64/11).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 64/11).

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 17)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/64/364-S/2009/475
Draft resolution	A/64/L.8 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.40
Resolution	64/11

41. Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba

This question was included in the agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1991, at the request of Cuba (A/46/193).

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-sixth to sixty-third sessions (decision 46/407 and resolutions 47/19, 48/16, 49/9, 50/10, 51/17, 52/10, 53/4, 54/21, 55/20, 56/9, 57/11, 58/7, 59/11, 60/12, 61/11, 62/3 and 63/7).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly reiterated its call upon all States, in conformity with their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations and international law, which reaffirmed the freedom of trade and navigation, to refrain from promulgating and applying laws and measures the extraterritorial effects of which affected the sovereignty of other States, the legitimate interests of entities or persons under their jurisdiction and the freedom of trade and navigation; once again urged States that had applied and continued to apply such laws and measures to take the necessary steps to repeal or invalidate them as soon as possible in accordance with their legal regime; and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the appropriate organs and agencies of the United Nations system, to prepare a report on the implementation of the resolution in the light of the purposes and principles of the Charter and international law and to submit it to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session (resolution 64/6).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 64/6), A/65/83.

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 19)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/64/97
Draft resolution	A/64/L.4

Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.27
Resolution	64/6

42. The situation in Central America: progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development

The item entitled "The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives" was included in the agenda of the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1983, at the request of the Government of Nicaragua (A/38/242).

The General Assembly considered the question at its thirty-eighth to forty-sixth sessions (resolutions 38/10 and 39/4, decision 40/470 and resolutions 41/37, 42/1, 43/24, 44/10, 45/15 and 46/109 A and B). At its forty-seventh session, the Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session an item entitled "The situation in Central America: procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace and progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development" (resolution 47/118). The Assembly also considered the item at its forty-eighth to fifty-eighth sessions (resolutions 48/161, 49/137, 50/132, 51/197, 52/176, 53/94, 54/118, 55/178, 56/224, 57/160 and 58/117).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided that the item would be considered every two years (resolution 58/239).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly, on the proposal of Nicaragua and noting the progress achieved in the region, decided that the item should remain on the agenda of the Assembly, beginning with the sixty-first session, for consideration upon notification by a Member State (decision 60/508).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to undertake with the Government of Guatemala the steps necessary to address the operational challenges resulting from the present status of the International Commission against Impunity in Guatemala as a non-United Nations body, and to periodically keep the Assembly apprised of the work of the Commission and the implementation of the resolution (resolution 64/7).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the International Commission against Impunity in Guatemala (resolution 64/7).

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 20)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/64/370
Draft resolution	A/64/L.6 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.28
Resolution	64/7

43. Question of Cyprus[2]

Various aspects of the question of Cyprus have been dealt with by the United Nations, particularly the Security Council and the General Assembly, since 1963.

In March 1964, the Security Council established the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus and instituted a mediation effort to promote an agreed settlement of the problem (resolution 186 (1964)). The mandate of the Force has subsequently been extended by the Council. The latest report of the Secretary-General to the Council on the United Nations operation in Cyprus is dated 25 November 2009 (S/2009/609).

At its twenty-ninth to thirty-fourth and thirty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly considered the item (resolutions 3212 (XXIX), 3395 (XXX), 31/12, 32/15, 33/15, 34/30 and 37/253 and decisions 31/403, 32/404, 33/402, 34/408 and 37/455).

At its thirty-fifth, thirty-sixth and thirty-eighth to fifty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the draft agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 35/428, 36/463, 38/458, 39/464, 40/481, 41/472, 42/465, 43/464, 44/471, 45/458, 46/474, 47/467, 48/476, 48/505, 49/502, 50/494, 51/479, 52/495, 53/493, 54/493, 55/491, 56/481 and 57/596).

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in July 2004, the General Assembly decided that, with effect from the fifty-ninth session, the item should remain on the agenda for consideration upon notification by a Member State (resolution 58/316, annex, para. 4 (b)).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda items 30 and 55)

Draft resolution	A/58/L.66
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.92
Resolution	58/316

44. Armed aggression against the Democratic Republic of the Congo[2]

At its resumed fifty-fourth session, in September 2000, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (A/54/969), included the item entitled "Armed aggression against the Democratic Republic of the Congo" in the draft agenda of its fifty-fifth session (decision 54/502).

At its fifty-fifth to fifty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the draft agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 55/502, 56/476 and 57/597).

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in July 2004, the General Assembly decided that, with effect from the fifty-ninth session, the item should remain on the agenda for consideration upon notification by a Member State (resolution 58/316, annex, para. 4 (b)).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda items 31 and 55)

Draft resolution	A/58/L.66
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.92
Resolution	58/316

45. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)[2]

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1982, at the request of 20 Member States (A/37/193).

The General Assembly considered the question at its thirty-seventh to forty-fifth sessions (resolutions 37/9, 38/12, 39/6, 40/21, 41/40, 42/19 and 43/25 and decisions 38/405, 39/404, 40/410, 41/414, 42/410, 43/409, 44/406 and 45/424).

At its forty-sixth to fifty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 46/406, 47/408, 48/408, 49/408, 50/406, 51/407, 52/409, 53/414, 54/412, 55/411, 56/410, 57/511 and 58/511).

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in July 2004, the General Assembly decided that, with effect from the fifty-ninth session, the item should remain on the agenda for consideration upon notification by a Member State (resolution 58/316, annex, para. 4 (b)).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda items 32 and 55)

Draft resolution	A/58/L.66
Plenary meetings	A/58/PV.56 and 92
Resolution	58/316
Decision	58/511

46. The situation of democracy and human rights in Haiti[2]

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1991, at the request of Honduras (A/46/231).

The General Assembly considered the item at its forty-sixth to fifty-fourth sessions (resolutions 46/7, 47/20 A and B, 48/27 A and B, 49/27 A and B, 50/86 A and B, 51/196 A and B, 52/174, 53/95 and 54/193).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to consider the item biennially as from the fifty-sixth session (resolution 55/285).

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in July 2004, the General Assembly decided that, with effect from the fifty-ninth session, this item should remain on the agenda for consideration upon notification by a Member State (resolution 58/316, annex, para. 4 (b)).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda items 33 and 55)

Draft resolution	A/58/L.66
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.92
Resolution	58/316

47. Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security[2]

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of 43 Member States (A/36/194 and Add.1 and 2).

The General Assembly considered the item at its thirty-sixth to forty-first sessions (resolutions 36/27, 37/18, 38/9, 39/14, 40/6 and 41/12).

At its forty-second to fifty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 42/463, 43/463, 44/470, 45/430, 46/442, 47/464, 48/436, 49/474, 50/444, 51/433, 52/431, 53/426, 54/425, 55/431, 56/450, 57/519 and 58/527).

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in July 2004, the General Assembly decided that, with effect from the fifty-ninth session, the item should remain on the agenda for consideration upon notification by a Member State (resolution 58/316, annex, para. 4 (b)).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda items 34 and 55)

Draft resolution	A/58/L.66
Plenary meetings	A/58/PV.75 and 92
Resolution	58/316
Decision	58/527

48. Consequences of the Iraqi occupation of and aggression against Kuwait[2]

The item entitled "Iraqi aggression and the continued occupation of Kuwait in flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations" was included in the agenda of the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 1990, at the request of Kuwait (A/45/233). At that session, the Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of its forty-fifth session (decision 45/455).

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of that session under the new title "Consequences of the Iraqi occupation of

and aggression against Kuwait" and to include it in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session (decision 46/475).

At its forty-seventh to fifty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 47/477, 48/506, 49/503, 50/445, 51/434, 52/432, 53/427, 54/426, 55/432, 56/451, 57/520 and 58/514).

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in July 2004, the General Assembly decided that, with effect from the fifty-ninth session, the item should remain on the agenda for consideration upon notification by a Member State (resolution 58/316, annex, para. 4 (b)).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda items 35 and 55)

Draft resolution	A/58/L.66
Plenary meetings	A/58/PV.69 and 92
Resolution	58/316
Decision	58/514

49. Effects of atomic radiation

At its tenth session, in 1955, the General Assembly established the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (resolution 913 (X)).

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to increase the membership of the Scientific Committee from 15 to a maximum of 20 (resolution 3154 C (XXVIII)) and, at its forty-first session, it decided to increase the membership to a maximum of 21 (resolution 41/62 B). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 21 Member States: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Egypt, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Japan, Mexico, Peru, Poland, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Sudan, Sweden, United Kingdom and United States.

The General Assembly considered the item at its twelfth to sixty-third sessions: (resolutions 1147 (XII), 1347 (XIII), 1376 (XIV), 1574 (XV), 1629 (XVI), 1764 (XVII), 1896 (XVIII), 2078 (XX), 2213 (XXI), 1896 (XXII), 2382 (XXIII), 2496 (XXIV), 2623 (XXV), 2773 (XXVI), 2905 (XXVII), 3063 (XXVIII), 3226 (XXIX), 3410 (XXX), 31/10, 32/6, 33/5, 34/12, 35/12, 36/14, 37/87, 38/78, 39/94, 40/160, 41/62 A and B, 42/67, 43/55, 44/45, 45/71, 46/44, 47/66, 48/38, 49/32, 50/26, 51/121, 52/55, 53/44, 54/66, 55/121, 56/50, 57/115, 58/88, 59/114, 60/98, 61/109, 62/100 and 63/89).

Substantive scientific reports reviewing in detail the levels, doses, effects and risks of ionizing radiation were submitted by the Scientific Committee to the General Assembly at the following sessions: thirteenth (A/3838), seventeenth (A/5216), nineteenth (A/5814), twenty-first (A/6314 and Corr.1), twenty-fourth (A/7613 and Corr.1), twenty-seventh (A/8725 and Corr.1), thirty-second (A/32/40), thirty-seventh (A/37/45), forty-first (A/41/16), forty-third (A/43/45), forty-eighth (A/48/46), forty-ninth (A/49/46), fifty-first (A/51/46), fifty-fifth (A/55/46), fifty-sixth (A/56/46),

fifty-seventh (A/57/46), fifty-eighth (A/58/46), fifty-ninth (A/59/46), sixtieth (A/60/46) and sixty-first (A/61/46 and Corr.1). Shorter reports on progress of work were also submitted at the intervening sessions.

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Scientific Committee to continue its work, including its important activities to increase knowledge of the levels, effects and risks of ionizing radiation from all sources; requested the Scientific Committee to continue at its next session the review of the important questions in the field of ionizing radiation and to report thereon to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session; and resolved to take a decision on the membership of the Scientific Committee once a decision on resource allocation had been made and after the fifty-seventh session of the Scientific Committee but no later than the end of the sixty-fourth session of the General Assembly (resolution 64/85).

Document: Report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation: Supplement No. 46 (A/65/46).

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 29)

Report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation: Supplement No. 46 (A/64/46)

Letter dated 10 July 2009 from the Chair of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation addressed to the President of the General Assembly (A/64/223)

Letter dated 18 May 2010 from the Chair of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation addressed to the President of the General Assembly (to be issued)

Summary records	A/C.4/64/SR.11 and 14
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/64/403
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.62
Resolution	64/85

50. International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space

The item relating to the peaceful uses of outer space was first included in the agenda of the General Assembly at its thirteenth session, in 1958. At that session, the Assembly established the Ad Hoc Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, composed of 18 members (resolution 1348 (XIII)).

At its fourteenth session, the General Assembly set up the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (resolution 1472 A (XIV)), whose original membership of 24 was expanded on several occasions, reaching 69 at the sixty-second session (resolution 62/217). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 69 Member States: Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Czech Republic, Ecuador,

Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Viet Nam.

The Committee established a Legal Subcommittee and a Scientific and Technical Subcommittee.

The General Assembly, in 1963, adopted the Declaration of Legal Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space (resolution 1962 (XVIII)). Since then, multilateral treaties and principles have been developed (see *United Nations Treaties and Principles on Outer Space*, United Nations publication, Sales No. E.08.I.10).

The General Assembly considered the item at its thirty-seventh to sixty-third sessions (resolutions 37/89, 38/80, 39/96, 40/162, 41/64, 42/68, 43/56, 44/46, 45/72, 46/45, 47/67, 48/39, 49/34, 50/27, 51/123, 52/56, 53/45, 54/67, 54/68, 55/122, 56/51, 57/116, 58/89, 58/90, 59/2, 59/115, 59/116, 60/99, 61/110, 61/111, 62/101, 62/217 and 63/90).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Committee to continue to consider ways and means of maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes and to report thereon to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session (resolution 64/86).

Document: Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space: Supplement No. 20 (A/65/20).

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 30)

Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space: Supplement No. 20 (A/64/20)

Summary records	A/C.4/64/SR.12-14, 20 and 25
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/64/404
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.62
Resolution	64/86

51. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

At its third session, in 1948, the General Assembly initiated United Nations assistance to Palestine refugees (resolution 212 (III)). At that session, the Assembly established the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, composed of France, Turkey and the United States (resolution 194 (III)).

At its fourth session, the General Assembly established the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) (resolution 302 (IV)). Since May 1950, the Agency, which is supported by voluntary contributions, has been providing education, training, health, relief and other services to Arab refugees from Palestine. In 1967 and 1982, the functions of the Agency were widened to include humanitarian assistance, as far as practicable, on an emergency basis and as a temporary measure, to other displaced persons in serious need of immediate assistance as a result of the 1967 and subsequent hostilities (resolutions 2252 (ES-V) and 37/120 B). The Agency's mandate has been extended several times, most recently until 30 June 2011 (resolution 62/102).

By its resolution 302 (IV), the General Assembly established an Advisory Commission to advise and assist the Director (now Commissioner-General) of the Agency in the execution of its programme, and requested the Commissioner-General to submit to the Assembly an annual report on the work of the Agency and to the Secretary-General such other reports as the Agency might wish to bring to the attention of the United Nations or its appropriate organs. At its sixtieth and sixty-third sessions, the Assembly decided to increase the membership of the Advisory Commission on UNRWA to 21, and then to 23 (decision 60/522 and resolution 63/91). The membership of the Advisory Commission is currently as follows: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Netherlands, Norway, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, United Kingdom and United States; to invite Palestine to attend and fully participate in its meetings as an observer; to invite the European Community to attend its meetings; and to invite the League of Arab States to attend its meetings as an observer.

At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly, in view of the Agency's deteriorating financial situation, established the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to study all aspects of the financing of the Agency (resolution 2656 (XXV)). The Working Group submitted recommendations to the Assembly at its twenty-fifth session and every subsequent session, and the Assembly has annually extended the Working Group's mandate. The Working Group is composed of the following nine Member States: France, Ghana, Japan, Lebanon, Norway, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Kingdom and United States.

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly adopted four resolutions under this item (resolutions 64/87 to 64/90).

Assistance to Palestine refugees

The General Assembly reiterated its request to the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine to continue exerting efforts towards the implementation of paragraph 11 of Assembly resolution 194 (III) and to report to the Assembly no later than 1 September 2010, affirmed the necessity for the continuation of the work of UNRWA and the importance of its unimpeded operation and its services for the well-being and human development of the Palestine refugees and for the stability of the region; and welcomed the high-level event of the General Assembly commemorating the sixtieth anniversary of the establishment of the Agency, on 24 September 2009 (resolution 64/87).

Persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities

The General Assembly endorsed the efforts of the Commissioner-General of UNRWA to continue to provide humanitarian assistance, and requested the Secretary-General, after consulting with the Commissioner-General, to report to the Assembly before its sixty-fifth session on the progress made with regard to the implementation of the resolution (resolution 64/88).

Operations of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

The General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to support the institutional strengthening of UNRWA through the provision of sufficient financial resources from the regular budget of the United Nations; endorsed the conclusions in the report of the extraordinary meeting of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, in particular its request that the Secretary-General provide a report on the strengthening of the management capacity of UNRWA to the relevant bodies of the General Assembly at the earliest possible date; and encouraged UNRWA to continue making progress in addressing the needs and rights of children and women in its operations in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (resolution 64/89).

Palestine refugees' properties and their revenues

The General Assembly reaffirmed that the Palestine refugees were entitled to their property and to the income derived therefrom; requested the Secretary-General to take all appropriate steps, in consultation with the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, for the protection of Arab property, assets and property rights in Israel; urged the Palestinian and Israeli sides, as agreed between them, to deal with the important issue of Palestine refugees' properties and their revenues within the framework of the final status negotiations of the Middle East peace process; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 64/90).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Commissioner-General of UNRWA: Supplement No. 13 (A/65/13);

(b) Report of the Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA (resolution 64/89);

(c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the sixty-fourth report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine (resolutions 512 (VI) and 64/87);

(d) Reports of the Secretary-General:

(i) Persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities (resolution 64/88);

(ii) Palestine refugees' properties and their revenues (resolution 64/90).

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 31)

Report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East: Supplement No. 13 (A/64/13) and Supplement No. 13A (A/64/13/Add.1)

Report of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (A/64/519)

Report of an extraordinary meeting of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (A/64/115)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Palestine refugees' properties and their revenues (A/64/324)

Persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities (A/64/323)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the sixty-third report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine (A/64/174)

Summary records	A/C.4/64/SR.21-23 and 25
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/64/405
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.62
Resolutions	64/87-64/90

52. Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories

At its twenty-third session, in 1968, the General Assembly established the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories (resolution 2443 (XXIII)). At its twenty-fifth session, the Assembly renewed the mandate of the Special Committee (resolution 2727 (XXV)). At present, the Special Committee is composed of the following three Member States: Malaysia, Senegal and Sri Lanka.

At its twenty-sixth to sixty-third sessions, the General Assembly considered the item on the basis of reports of the Special Committee and requested the Committee to continue its work (resolutions 2851 (XXVI), 3005 (XXVII), 3092 A and B (XXVIII), 3240 A to C (XXIX), 3525 A to D (XXX), 31/106 A to D, 32/91 A to C, 33/133 A to C, 34/90 A to C, 35/122 A to F, 36/147 A to G, 37/88 A to G, 38/79 A to H, 39/95 A to H, 40/161 A to G, 41/63 A to G, 42/160 A to G, 43/58 A to G, 44/48 A to G, 45/74 A to G, 46/47 A to G, 47/70 A to G, 48/41 A to D, 49/36 A to D, 50/29 A to D, 51/131 to 51/135, 52/64 to 52/69, 53/53 to 53/57, 54/76 to 54/80, 55/130 to 55/134, 56/59 to 56/63, 57/124 to 57/128, 58/96 to 58/100, 59/121 to 59/125, 60/104 to 60/108, 61/116 to 61/120, 62/106 to 62/110 and 63/95 to 63/99).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly adopted five resolutions under this item (resolutions 64/91 to 64/95).

In its resolution entitled "Work of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories", the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to continue to investigate Israeli policies and practices in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, and to report to the Secretary-General as soon as possible and whenever the need arose thereafter; and requested the Secretary-General to provide the Special Committee with all necessary facilities to investigate the Israeli policies and practices referred to in the resolution, and to report to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session on the tasks entrusted to him in the resolution (resolution 64/91).

In its resolutions entitled "Applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories"; "Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the occupied Syrian Golan"; "Israeli practices affecting the human rights of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem"; and "The occupied Syrian Golan", the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its sixty-fifth session on the implementation of the resolutions (resolutions 64/92 to 64/95).

Documents:

(a) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the forty-second report of the Special Committee (resolution 64/91);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General:

(i) Work of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories (resolution 64/91);

(ii) Applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories (resolution 64/92);

(iii) Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the occupied Syrian Golan (resolution 64/93);

(iv) Israeli practices affecting the human rights of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem (resolution 64/94);

(v) The occupied Syrian Golan (resolution 64/95).

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 32)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories (A/64/332)

Work of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories (A/64/340)

The occupied Syrian Golan (A/64/354)

Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the occupied Syrian Golan (A/64/516)

Israeli practices affecting the human rights of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem (A/64/517)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the forty-first report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories (A/64/339)

Summary records	A/C.4/64/SR.23-25
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/64/406
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.62
Resolutions	64/91 to 64/95

54. Questions relating to information

At its thirtieth session, in 1975, the General Assembly decided to consider at its thirty-third session an item entitled "United Nations public information policies and activities" (resolution 3535 (XXX)). At its thirty-third session, the Assembly considered the item as a sub-item under "Questions relating to information" and decided to establish a Committee to Review United Nations Public Information Policies and Activities, consisting of 41 Member States (resolution 33/115 C).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to maintain the Committee and rename it the Committee on Information (resolution 34/182). The Assembly considered the item at its thirty-fifth to sixty-third sessions (resolutions 35/201, 36/149 A and B, 37/94 A and B, 38/82 A and B, 39/98 A and B, 40/164 A and B, 41/68 A to E, 42/162 A and B, 43/60 A and B, 44/50, 45/76 A and B, 46/73 A and B, 47/73 A and B, 48/44 A and B, 49/38 A and B, 50/138 A and B, 51/138 A and B, 52/70 A and B, 53/59 A and B, 54/82 A and B, 55/136 A and B, 56/64 A and B, 57/130 A and B, 58/101 A and B, 59/126 A and B, 60/109 A and B, 61/121 A and B, 62/111 A and B and 63/100 A and B).

In addition, the Assembly took a series of decisions on increasing the membership of the Committee on Information from 41 to 113 (resolution 34/182 and decisions

43/418, 44/418, 45/422, 46/423, 47/322, 47/424, 48/318, 49/416, 50/311, 50/411, 52/318, 53/418, 54/318, 55/317, 55/425, 56/419, 57/412, 57/524, 58/410, 58/525, 59/413, 59/518, 60/415, 60/524, 61/413, 61/521, 63/524 and 64/520).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to the Committee on Information at its thirty-second session and to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session on the activities of the Department of Public Information and on the implementation of all recommendations and requests contained in the resolution (resolution 64/96 B).

For the current composition of the Committee, see decision 64/520.

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on Information on its thirty-second session: Supplement No. 21 (A/65/21);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 64/96 A and B).

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 34)

Report of the Committee on Information on its thirty-first session: Supplement No. 21 (A/64/21)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/64/262
Summary records	A/C.4/64/SR.8-10
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/64/408
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.62
Resolutions	64/96 A and B
Decision	64/520

55. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations

Under Article 73 *e* of the Charter, Member States administering Non-Self-Governing Territories are required to transmit regularly to the Secretary-General statistical and other information relating to conditions in the Territories for which they are responsible. The information is examined by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, which, under the terms of General Assembly resolution 1970 (XVIII), is requested to take that information fully into account in considering the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories concerned.

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed that, in the absence of a decision by the Assembly itself that a Non-Self-Governing Territory had attained a full measure of self-government in terms of Chapter XI of the Charter, the administering Power concerned should continue to transmit information under Article 73 *e* of the Charter with respect to that Territory; requested the Secretary-

General to continue to ensure that adequate information was drawn from all available published sources in connection with the preparation of the working papers relating to the Territories concerned; and requested the Special Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under resolution 1970 (XVIII), in accordance with established procedures (resolution 64/97).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Special Committee for 2010: Supplement No. 23 (A/65/23);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 64/97).

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 35)

Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples for 2009: Supplement No. 23 (A/64/23 and Corr.2), chaps. VII and XII

Report of the Secretary-General	A/64/67
Summary records	A/C.4/64/SR.2, 3, 6 and 7
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/64/409
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.62
Resolution	64/97

56. Economic and other activities which affect the interests of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories

This item was included in the agenda of the fifty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1998, on the recommendation of the General Committee (see A/53/PV.3). The item was initially entitled "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa and Territories under Portuguese domination and in all other Territories under colonial domination" (resolution 2189 (XXI)), and the title was further amended at the Assembly's twenty-second, thirty-fifth, forty-fourth, forty-sixth and forty-eighth sessions (resolution 2288 (XXII); A/35/250, para. 22; and decisions 44/469, 46/402 D and 48/402 C).

The General Assembly considered the item at its twenty-second to sixty-third sessions (resolutions 2288 (XXII), 2425 (XXIII), 2554 (XXIV), 2703 (XXV), 2873 (XXVI), 2979 (XXVII), 3117 (XXVIII), 3299 (XXIX), 3398 (XXX), 31/7, 32/35, 33/40, 34/41, 35/28, 36/51, 37/31, 38/50, 39/42, 40/52, 41/14, 42/74, 43/29, 44/84, 45/17, 46/64, 47/15, 48/46, 49/40, 50/33, 51/140, 52/72, 53/61, 54/84, 55/138, 56/66, 57/132, 58/103, 59/128, 60/111, 61/123, 62/113 and 63/102).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to continue to examine the question of economic and other activities which affect the interests of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories and to report thereon to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session (resolution 64/98).

Document: Report of the Special Committee for 2010: Supplement No. 23 (A/65/23).

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 36)

Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples for 2009: Supplement No. 23 (A/64/23 and Corr.2), chaps. V and XII

Summary records	A/C.4/64/SR.2, 3, 6 and 7
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/64/410
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.62
Resolution	64/98

57. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations

The General Assembly considered this item from its twenty-second session, in 1967, to it sixty-third session (resolutions 2311 (XXII), 2426 (XXIII), 2555 (XXIV), 2704 (XXV), 2874 (XXVI), 2980 (XXVII), 3118 (XXVIII), 3300 (XXIX), 3421 (XXX), 31/30, 32/36, 33/41, 34/42, 35/29, 36/52, 37/32, 38/51, 39/43, 40/53, 41/15, 42/75, 43/30, 44/85, 45/18, 46/65, 47/16, 48/47, 49/41, 50/34, 51/141, 52/73, 53/62, 54/85, 55/139, 56/67, 57/133, 58/104, 59/129, 60/112, 61/231, 62/114 and 63/103).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its sixty-fifth session on the implementation of the resolution, and requested the Special Committee to continue to examine the question and to report thereon to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session (resolution 64/99).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Special Committee for 2010: Supplement No. 23 (A/65/23);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 64/99).

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 37)

Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples for 2009: Supplement No. 23 (A/64/23 and Corr.2), chaps. VI and XII

Report of the Secretary-General	A/64/62
Summary records	A/C.4/64/SR.2, 3, 6 and 7
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/64/411

Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.62
Resolution	64/99

58. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories

At its ninth session, in 1954, the General Assembly invited Member States to offer facilities to the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories, not only for study and training at the university level but also for study at the post-primary level, as well as technical and vocational training of an immediate and practical value, and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report for the information of the Assembly, giving details of the offers made and the extent to which they had been taken up (resolution 845 (IX)). At subsequent sessions, a similar invitation has been reiterated by the Assembly, and the Secretary-General has been requested to report on the implementation of the relevant resolution (resolutions 931 (X), 1050 (XI) and 1154 (XII)).

At its thirteenth session, the General Assembly decided to place this question as a separate item on the provisional agenda of its fourteenth session (1277 (XIII)).

The General Assembly considered the item at its fourteenth to sixty-third sessions (resolutions 1411 (XIV), 1540 (XV), 1696 (XVI), 1849 (XVII), 1974 (XVIII), 2110 (XX), 2234 (XXI), 2352 (XXII), 2423 (XXIII), 2556 (XXIV), 2705 (XXV), 2876 (XXVI), 2982 (XXVII), 3120 (XXVIII), 3302 (XXIX), 3423 (XXX), 31/32, 32/38, 33/43, 34/32, 35/31, 36/54, 37/34, 38/53, 39/45, 40/55, 41/28, 42/77, 43/32, 44/87, 45/20, 46/66, 47/17, 48/48, 49/42, 50/35, 51/142, 52/74, 53/63, 54/86, 55/140, 56/68, 57/134, 58/105, 59/130, 60/113, 61/124, 62/115 and 63/104).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its sixty-fifth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 64/100).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 64/100).

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 38)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/64/69 and Corr.1 and 2
Summary records	A/C.4/64/SR.2, 3, 6 and 7
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/64/412
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.62
Resolution	64/100

59. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

At its sixteenth session, in 1961, the General Assembly established the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, consisting of 17 members (resolution 1654 (XVI)). The Assembly enlarged the Special Committee at its seventeenth, thirty-fourth, fifty-ninth and sixty-third sessions (resolution 1810 (XVII) and decisions 34/425, 59/520, 63/526 and 64/554).

At present, the Special Committee is composed of the following 29 Member States: Antigua and Barbuda, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Chile, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Dominica, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Grenada, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Mali, Nicaragua, Papua New Guinea, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sierra Leone, Syrian Arab Republic, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (decisions 63/413, 63/526 and 64/554).

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in July 2004, the General Assembly decided that the item should be allocated for annual consideration in the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) (resolution 58/316).

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the item at its sixteenth to sixty-third sessions (resolutions 1654 (XVI), 1810 (XVII), 1956 (XVIII), 2105 (XX), 2189 (XXI), 2326 (XXII), 2465 (XXIII), 2548 (XXIV), 2708 (XXV), 2878 (XXVI), 2908 (XXVII), 3163 (XXVIII), 3328 (XXIX), 3481 (XXX), 31/143, 32/42, 33/44, 34/94, 35/119, 36/68, 37/35, 38/54, 39/91, 40/57, 41/41 A and B, 42/71, 43/45, 44/101, 45/34, 46/71, 47/23, 48/52, 49/89, 50/39, 51/146, 52/78, 53/68, 54/91, 55/147, 56/74, 57/140, 58/111, 59/136, 60/119, 61/130, 62/120 and 63/110).

Under the same item, the General Assembly also considered the question of Western Sahara (resolutions 31/45, 32/22, 33/31 A and B, 34/37, 35/19, 36/46, 37/28, 38/40, 39/40, 40/50, 41/16, 42/78, 43/33, 44/88, 45/21, 46/67, 47/25, 48/49, 49/44, 50/36, 51/143, 52/75, 53/64, 54/87, 55/141, 56/69, 57/135, 58/109, 59/131, 60/114, 61/125, 62/116 and 63/105); the question of New Caledonia (resolutions 42/79, 43/34, 44/89, 45/22, 46/69, 47/26, 48/50, 49/45, 50/37, 51/144, 52/76, 53/65, 54/88, 55/142, 56/70, 57/136, 58/106, 59/132, 60/115, 61/126, 62/117 and 63/106); the question of Tokelau (resolutions 2069 (XX), 2232 (XXI), 2357 (XXII), 2430 (XXIII), 2592 (XXIV), 2709 (XXV), 2868 (XXVI), 2986 (XXVII), 3428 (XXX), 31/48, 41/26, 42/84, 43/35, 44/90, 45/29, 46/68 A and B, 47/27 A and B, 48/51 A and B, 49/47, 50/38 A and B, 51/145, 52/77, 53/66, 54/89, 55/143, 56/71, 57/137, 58/107, 59/133, 60/116, 61/127, 62/121 and 63/107); the questions of American Samoa, Anguilla, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Guam, Montserrat, Pitcairn, Saint Helena, the Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands (resolutions 2069 (XX), 2232 (XXI), 2357 (XXII), 2430 (XXIII), 2592 (XXIV), 2709 (XXV), 2869 (XXVI), 2984 (XXVII), 3156 (XXVIII) and 3157 (XXVIII), 3289 (XXIX), 3290 (XXIX), 3425 (XXX), 3427 (XXX), 3429 (XXX), 3433 (XXX), 31/52, 31/54, 31/55, 31/57, 31/58, 32/24, 32/28 to 32/31, 33/32 to 33/35, 34/34 to 34/36, 34/39, 35/21 to 35/25, 36/47, 36/48, 36/62, 36/63, 37/20 to 37/27, 38/41 to 38/48, 39/30 to 39/39, 40/41 to 40/49, 41/17 to 41/25, 42/80 to 42/83, 42/85 to 42/89, 43/36 to 43/44, 44/91 to 44/99, 45/23 to 45/28,

45/30 to 45/32, 46/68 A and B, 47/27 A and B, 48/51 A and B, 49/46 A and B, 50/38 A and B, 51/224 A and B, 52/77 A and B, 53/67 A and B, 54/90 A and B, 55/144 A and B, 56/72 A and B, 57/138 A and B, 58/108 A and B, 59/134 A and B, 60/117 A and B, 61/128 A and B, 62/118 A and B and 63/108 A and B); dissemination of information on decolonization (resolutions 2879 (XXVI), 2909 (XXVII), 3164 (XXVIII), 3329 (XXIX), 3482 (XXX), 31/144, 32/43, 33/45, 34/95, 35/120, 36/69, 37/36, 38/55, 39/92, 40/58, 41/42, 42/72, 43/46, 44/102, 45/35, 47/24, 48/53, 49/90, 50/40, 51/147, 52/79, 53/69, 54/92, 55/145, 56/73, 57/139, 58/110, 59/135, 60/118, 61/129, 62/119 and 63/109); the question of Gibraltar (resolutions 2070 (XX), 2231 (XXI), 2353 (XXII), 2429 (XXIII), 3286 (XXIX) and decisions 31/406 C, 32/411, 33/408, 34/412, 35/406, 36/409, 37/412, 38/415, 39/410, 40/413, 41/407, 42/418, 43/411, 44/426, 45/407, 46/420, 47/411, 48/422, 49/420, 50/415, 51/430, 52/419, 53/420, 54/423, 55/427, 56/421, 57/526, 58/526, 59/519, 60/525, 61/522, 62/523 and 63/525); and International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism (resolutions 43/47, 46/181, 54/90 A, 55/146 and 60/120).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly considered the question of Western Sahara (resolution 64/101), the question of New Caledonia (resolution 64/102), the question of Tokelau (resolution 64/103), the questions of American Samoa, Anguilla, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Guam, Montserrat, Pitcairn, Saint Helena, the Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands (resolutions 64/104 A and B), the dissemination of information on decolonization (resolution 64/105) and the question of Gibraltar (decision 64/521).

Also at its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of the Declaration and to carry out the actions approved by the Assembly regarding the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism and the Second International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism in all Territories that had not yet exercised their right to self-determination, including independence, and in particular to formulate specific proposals to bring about an end to colonialism and to report thereon to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session (resolution 64/106).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Special Committee for 2010: Supplement No. 23 (A/65/23);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General:

(i) The question of Western Sahara (resolution 64/101);

(ii) Implementation of decolonization resolutions adopted since the declaration of the First and Second International Decades for the Eradication of Colonialism (resolution 60/120).

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 39)

Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples for 2009: Supplement No. 23 (A/64/23 and Corr.2), chaps. III, VIII to X and XII

Report of the Secretary-General on the question of Western Sahara (A/64/185)

Summary records	A/C.4/64/SR.2, 3, 6, 7 and 9
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/64/413
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.62
Resolutions	64/101 to 64/106
Decision	64/521

60. Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1979, at the request of Madagascar (A/34/245, resolution 34/91).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly invited the Government of France to initiate with the Government of Madagascar, as a matter of urgency, the negotiations provided for in resolution 34/91, with a view to settling the question in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter, and requested the Secretary-General to monitor the implementation of the resolution and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 35/123).

At its thirty-sixth to sixty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 36/432, 37/424, 38/422, 39/421, 40/429, 41/416, 42/415, 43/419, 44/419, 45/402 A, 46/402 A, 47/402 A, 48/402 A, 49/402 A, 50/402 A, 51/402 A, 52/402 A, 53/402 A, 54/402 A, 55/402 A, 56/402 A, 57/503 A, 58/503 A, 59/503 A, 60/503 A, 61/503 A, 62/503 A, 63/503 A and 64/503).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 7)

Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.2
Decision	64/503

61. Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources

The General Assembly considered this question from its forty-eighth to fifty-first sessions under the item entitled "Report of the Economic and Social Council" (resolutions 48/212, 49/132, 50/129 and 51/190).

At its fifty-first session, in 1996, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-second session an item entitled "Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources" (resolution 51/190).

The General Assembly considered the item from its fifty-second to sixty-third sessions (resolutions 52/207, 53/196, 54/230, 55/209, 56/204, 57/269, 58/229, 59/251, 60/183, 61/184, 62/181 and 63/201). At its substantive session of 2009, the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-fourth session, through the Council, a report on the implementation of the resolution (Council resolution 2009/34).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and the population of the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources, including land and water, and demanded that Israel, the occupying Power, cease the exploitation, damage, cause of loss or depletion or endangerment of the natural resources in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan; and recognized the right of the Palestinian people to claim restitution. The Assembly stressed that the wall being constructed by Israel in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem, was contrary to international law and was seriously depriving the Palestinian people of access to their natu.al resources, and called for full compliance with the legal obligations stipulated in the 9 July 2004 advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice and in resolution ES-10/15. The Assembly called upon Israel to comply strictly with its obligations under international law, including international humanitarian law, with respect to the alteration of the character and status of the Territory, and to cease all actions harming the environment. The Assembly further called upon Israel to cease its destruction of vital infrastructure, including water pipelines and sewage networks, which had a negative impact on the natural resources of the Palestinian people; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 64/185).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report prepared by the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (Economic and Social Council resolution 2009/34 and General Assembly resolution 64/185), A/65/72-E/2010/13.

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 40)

Relevant chapters of the report of the Economic and Social Council for 2008: Supplement No. 3 (A/64/3/Rev.1)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report prepared by the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia on the economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan (A/64/77-E/2009/13)

Summary records	A/C.2/64/SR.2-7, 22, 30 and 34
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/64/416
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.66
Resolution	64/185

62. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions

At its fifth session, in 1950, the General Assembly adopted the statute of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (resolution 428 (V), annex). In accordance with paragraph 11 of the statute, the High Commissioner reports annually in writing to the General Assembly.

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly, in reviewing implementing actions proposed by the High Commissioner to strengthen the capacity of his Office to carry out its mandate, decided to remove the temporal limitation on the continuation of the Office of the High Commissioner contained in its resolution 57/186 and to continue the Office until the refugee problem was solved (resolution 58/153).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly noted with appreciation the ongoing implementation of the process of structural and management change undertaken by the Office of the High Commissioner, and requested the High Commissioner to report on his activities to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session (resolution 64/127).

Documents: Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Supplement No. 12 (A/65/12) and Supplement No. 12A (A/65/12/Add.1).

Assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa

The question of assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa was considered by the General Assembly at its forty-sixth to sixty-third sessions (resolutions 46/108, 47/107, 48/118, 49/174, 50/149, 51/71, 52/101, 53/126, 54/147, 55/77, 56/135, 57/183, 58/149, 59/172, 60/128, 61/139, 62/125 and 63/149).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly urged the international community to continue to fund generously the refugee programmes of the Office of the High Commissioner and to ensure that Africa received a fair and equitable share of the resources designated for refugees; invited the Representative of the Secretary-General on the human rights of internally displaced persons to include information on his ongoing dialogue with Member States and the intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned, in accordance with his mandate, in his reports to the Human Rights Council and the General Assembly; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session on assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa, taking fully into account the efforts expended by countries of asylum (resolution 64/129).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 64/129).

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 41)

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: Supplement No. 12 (A/64/12)

Report of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: Supplement No. 12A (A/64/12/Add.1)

Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa (A/64/330)	
Summary records	A/C.3/64/SR.38-41 and 46
Report of the Third Committee	A/64/431
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.65
Resolutions	64/127 and 64/129

C. Development of Africa

63. New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support

(a) New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support

At its fifty-seventh session, in 2002, the General Assembly adopted the United Nations Declaration on the New Partnership for Africa's Development (resolution 57/2).

The General Assembly considered this item at its fifty-seventh to sixty-third sessions (resolutions 57/2, 57/7, 58/233, 59/254, 60/222, 61/229, 62/179, 62/242, 63/1 and 63/267).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly adopted the political declaration on Africa's development needs, in which it requested the formulation, by the sixty-fifth session of the Assembly, of a mechanism to review the full and timely implementation of all commitments related to Africa's development, building on existing mechanisms, to ensure that Member States remained seized of the issue of addressing Africa's special development needs (resolution 63/1).

At its resumed sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the commitment by all States to establish a monitoring mechanism to follow up on all commitments related to the development of Africa, as contained in the political declaration on Africa's development needs; reaffirmed its full support for the implementation of the New Partnership for Africa's Development, and its commitment to the full implementation of the political declaration on Africa's development needs; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report on the implementation of the resolution to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session on the basis of inputs from Governments, organizations of the United Nations system and other stakeholders in the New Partnership (resolution 64/258).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on Africa's development needs: state of implementation of various commitments, challenges and the way forward (resolution 63/1 and 64/258);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the New Partnership for Africa's Development: eighth consolidated progress report on implementation and international support (resolution 64/258);

(c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Towards a more coherent United Nations system support to Africa", A/65/62.

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 63 (a))

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Africa's development needs: state of implementation of various commitments, challenges and the way forward (A/64/208)

New Partnership for Africa's Development: seventh consolidated progress report on implementation and international support (A/64/204)

Draft resolution	A/64/L.38/Rev.1 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.22-24 (joint debate on items 47 and 63) and 75
Resolution	64/258

(b) Causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa

At its fifty-third session, in 1998, the General Assembly, at the request of Namibia (A/53/231), included the item in its agenda and considered it at that session (resolution 53/92).

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the President of the Assembly to establish an open-ended ad hoc working group of the Assembly to monitor the implementation of the recommendations made by the Secretary-General in his report of 1998 on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa (resolution 54/234).

The General Assembly considered the item at its fifty-fifth to fifty-seventh sessions (resolutions 55/217, 56/37, 57/2 and 57/7). At its fifty-seventh session, the Assembly decided to include this item as a sub-item, under a single agenda item on the development of Africa, entitled "New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support", beginning at its fifty-eighth session (resolution 57/296).

The General Assembly considered the sub-item at its fifty-eighth to sixty-third sessions (resolutions 58/234, 58/235, 59/255, 60/223, 61/230, 62/275 and 63/304).

At its resumed sixty-fourth session, in February 2010, the General Assembly reaffirmed its request that the Secretary-General submit to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session a report in accordance with paragraph 24 of Assembly resolution 63/304 on the outcome of the review of the recommendations contained in the Secretary-General's 1998 report on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa (resolution 64/252).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on the outcome of the review of the recommendations contained in the Secretary-General's 1998 report on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa (resolutions 64/252 and 63/304).

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 33)

Progress report of the Secretary-General	A/57/172
Draft resolution	A/57/L.69 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/57/PV.33, 34 (joint debate on items 33 and 41) and 79
Resolution	57/296

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 63 (b))

Progress report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations contained in his report on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa (A/64/210)

Draft resolution	A/64/L.39/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/64/PV.22-24 (joint debate on items 47 and 63) and 70
Resolution	64/252

D. Promotion of human rights

64. Report of the Human Rights Council

At its resumed sixtieth session, in March 2006, the General Assembly decided to establish the Human Rights Council, based in Geneva, in replacement of the Commission on Human Rights, as a subsidiary organ of the General Assembly. It decided also that the Council should: (a) be responsible for promoting universal respect for the protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction of any kind and in a fair and equal manner; (b) serve as a forum for dialogue on thematic issues on all human rights; (c) assume, review and, where necessary, improve and rationalize all mandates, mechanisms, functions and responsibilities of the Commission on Human Rights in order to maintain a system of special procedures, expert advice and a complaint procedure; and (d) complete the review within one year after the holding of the Council's first session. The Assembly further decided that the Council should meet regularly throughout the year and schedule no fewer than three sessions per year, and that it should submit an annual report to the Assembly (resolution 60/251).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly decided to include in the agenda of that session the item entitled "Report of the Human Rights Council", and that the item would be considered in plenary meeting and in the Third Committee, on the understanding that the Third Committee would consider and act on all recommendations of the Human Rights Council to the Assembly, including those that dealt with the development of international law in the field of human rights (decision 61/503 A).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to allocate the item to the plenary and the Third Committee, on the understanding that the Third Committee

would consider and act on all recommendations of the Council to the Assembly, including those that dealt with the development of international law in the field of human rights, without prejudice to the right of Member States to present resolutions and decisions on all issues considered in the report of the Council. Taking that recommendation into account, the Assembly, in plenary meeting, would consider the report of the Council on its activities for the year. It was also understood that the agreement was in no way a reinterpretation of Assembly resolution 60/251 and that it would be reviewed before the beginning of the sixty-fifth session of the Assembly (decision 64/503). At the same session, the Assembly acknowledged the recommendations contained in the report of the Human Rights Council on its tenth and eleventh sessions and on its eighth to eleventh special sessions (resolution 64/143) and also acknowledged the recommendation of the Council to establish an Office of the President of the Council (resolution 64/144). The Assembly decided to consider the report of the Human Rights Council on its twelfth special session (A/64/53/Add.1) directly in plenary meeting, without setting a precedent (decision 64/507).

The Council is composed of 47 members (see also item 114 (c)). Since its establishment, it has held 14 regular sessions and 13 special sessions.

Document: Report of the Human Rights Council (containing reports of the Human Rights Council on its twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth sessions and thirteenth special session): Supplement No. 53 (A/65/53).

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 64)

Report of the Human Rights Council: Supplements No. 53 (A/64/53) and 53A (A/64/53/Add.1)

Report of the Secretary-General on revised estimates resulting from resolutions and decisions adopted by the Human Rights Council at its tenth and eleventh sessions (A/64/353)

Fourth report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2010-2011: revised estimates resulting from resolutions and decisions adopted by the Human Rights Council at its tenth and eleventh sessions (A/64/7/Add.3)

Summary records	A/C.3/64/SR.35, 40 and 44-46
Report of the Third Committee	A/64/434
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.65
Resolutions	64/143 and 64/144

65. Promotion and protection of the rights of children

(a) Promotion and protection of the rights of children

At its forty-fourth session, in 1989, the General Assembly adopted the Convention on the Rights of the Child (resolution 44/25). The Convention entered into force on 2 September 1990. At its fifty-fourth session, the Assembly adopted two optional protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (resolution 54/263): one on

the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, and one on the involvement of children in armed conflict. The first protocol entered into force on 18 January 2002 and the second on 12 February 2002.

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly decided to designate 2 April as World Autism Awareness Day, to be observed every year beginning in 2008, and encouraged Member States to take measures to raise awareness throughout society regarding children with autism (resolution 62/139).

At the same session, the General Assembly stressed the need for full and urgent implementation of the rights of the girl child as provided to her under human rights instruments (resolution 62/141, sect. III).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item.

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to: (a) request the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session a report on the rights of the child containing information on the status of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the issues addressed in the resolution on the rights of the child, with a focus on implementing child rights in early childhood; (b) request the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict to continue to submit reports to the Assembly and the Human Rights Council on the activities undertaken in discharging her mandate, including information on her field visits and on the progress achieved and the challenges remaining on the children and armed conflict agenda; (c) request the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on violence against children to submit annual reports to the Assembly and the Human Rights Council on the activities undertaken in the discharge of her mandate; (d) request the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography to submit reports to the Assembly and the Human Rights Council on the activities undertaken in the discharge of her mandate; (e) invite the Chair of the Committee on the Rights of the Child to present an oral report on the work of the Committee to the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session; (f) invite all Member States, organizations of the United Nations system, non-governmental organizations and individuals to observe the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of the Convention on the Rights of the Child; and (g) continue its consideration of the question at its sixty-fifth session, focusing section III of the resolution on the rights of the child on implementing child rights in early childhood (resolution 64/146).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 64/146);

(b) Report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict (resolution 64/146);

(c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on violence against children (resolution 64/146);

(d) Report of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (resolution 64/146).

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 65 (a))

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Status of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (A/64/172)

The girl child (A/64/315)

Follow-up to the special session of the General Assembly on children (A/64/285)

Report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict (A/64/254)

Note by the Secretariat on the promotion and protection of the rights of children (A/64/182-E/2009/110)

Summary records	A/C.3/63/SR.13-17, 34, 45 and 47
Report of the Third Committee	A/64/435 and Corr.1
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.65
Resolution	64/146

(b) Follow-up to the outcome of the special session on children

At its fifty-first session, in 1996, under the item entitled "Operational activities for development", the General Assembly decided to convene a special session of the Assembly in 2001 to review the achievement of the goals of the World Summit for Children, and to consider the arrangements for the special session at its fifty-third session (resolution 51/186).

At its twenty-seventh special session, in 2002, the General Assembly adopted a resolution entitled "A world fit for children", in which it requested the Secretary-General to report regularly on progress made in implementing the Plan of Action included in the annex to the resolution (resolution S-27/2).

At its fifty-third to fifty-eighth and sixtieth to sixty-third sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 53/193, 54/93, 55/26, 56/222 and 58/282, and decisions 57/537, 57/551, 60/537, 61/532, 62/535 and 63/537).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly adopted the Declaration of the commemorative high-level plenary meeting devoted to the follow-up to the outcome of the special session on children (resolution 62/88), in which the representatives of States gathered at the meeting reaffirmed their commitment to the full implementation of the Declaration and Plan of Action contained in the outcome document of the twenty-seventh special session of the General Assembly on children, entitled "A world fit for children" (resolution S-27/2, annex).

At its sixty-fourth session, under the item entitled "Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly" (item 118), the General Assembly approved the programme of work of the Third Committee for the sixty-fifth session, which contained sub-items (a) and (b) of item 65 (decision 64/538).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution S-27/2).

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 118)

Summary record	A/C.3/64/SR.47
Report of the Third Committee	A/64/442
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.65
Decision	64/538

66. Indigenous issues

(a) Indigenous issues

At its forty-eighth session, in 1993, following a recommendation by the World Conference on Human Rights, the General Assembly proclaimed the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People (1994-2004) (resolution 48/163).

The General Assembly considered this question under the item entitled "Programme of activities of the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People" at its forty-ninth to sixty-second sessions (resolutions 49/214, 50/156, 50/157, 51/78, 52/108, 53/129, 54/150, 55/80, 56/140, 57/191 to 57/193, 58/158, 59/174, 60/142, 61/178 and 61/295 and decision 62/535).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to submit, through the Secretary-General, an annual report to it on the implementation of the programme of activities for the Decade (resolution 57/192).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly adopted the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (resolution 61/295).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with Member States, relevant United Nations organizations and mechanisms and other stakeholders, including indigenous organizations, to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session a midterm assessment report evaluating progress made in the achievement of the goal and objectives of the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People (resolution 63/161).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 63/161).

United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations

The United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations was established pursuant to General Assembly resolution 40/131 for the purpose of assisting representatives of indigenous communities and organizations to participate in the deliberations of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations of the Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, by providing them with financial assistance, funded by means of voluntary contributions from Governments, non-governmental organizations and other private or public entities.

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly expanded the mandate of the Fund by deciding that the Fund should also be used to assist representatives of indigenous

communities and organizations in attending, as observers, the sessions of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (resolution 56/140).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly decided to adjust the mandate of the Fund so as to facilitate the participation of representatives of indigenous peoples' organizations in the expert mechanism on the rights of indigenous peoples established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 6/36 (General Assembly resolution 63/161).

Biennial reports on the status of the Fund are submitted to the General Assembly.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 40/131 and 63/161).

(b) Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People

At its fifty-ninth session, in 2004, the General Assembly proclaimed the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People (2005-2014); decided that the goal of the Second Decade should be the further strengthening of international cooperation for the solution of problems faced by indigenous people in such areas as culture, education, health, human rights, the environment and social and economic development; and requested the Secretary-General to appoint the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs as the Coordinator for the Second Decade (resolution 59/174).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly adopted the Programme of Action for the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People and also adopted "Partnership for action and dignity" as the theme for the Second Decade. The Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-first session, under the item entitled "Indigenous issues", a sub-item entitled "Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People" (resolution 60/142).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session a midterm assessment report that evaluated progress made in the achievement of the goal and objectives of the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People (resolution 63/161).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous people (decision 64/533).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on the midpoint evaluation of the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People (resolution 63/161).

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 61)

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the status of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations (A/63/166)

Summary records	A/C.3/63/SR.17, 18, 29, 39 and 48
Report of the Third Committee	A/63/427
Plenary meeting	A/63/PV.70
Decision	63/161

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 66)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous people (A/64/338)

Summary records	A/C.3/64/SR.18, 19 and 47
Report of the Third Committee	A/64/436
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.65
Decision	64/533

67. Elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

(a) Elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

At its twentieth session, the General Assembly adopted the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (resolution 2106 A (XX)). The Convention entered into force on 4 January 1969. As at 10 April 2008, 173 States had ratified or acceded to the Convention.

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly decided to consider at its sixty-fifth session the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention (resolution 63/243, sect. III).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 63/243);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the financial situation of the Committee (resolution 63/243);

(c) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on its seventy-fourth and seventy-fifth sessions (resolution 63/243), A/64/18;

(d) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on its seventy-sixth and seventy-seventh sessions (resolution 63/243), A/65/18.

Inadmissibility of certain practices that contribute to fuelling contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the relevant provisions of the Durban Declaration and of the outcome document of the Durban Review Conference, in which States condemned the persistence and resurgence of neo-Nazism, neo-Fascism and violent nationalist ideologies based on racial and national prejudice and stated that those phenomena could never be justified; recalled the request of the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 2005/5 that the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance continue to reflect on the issue, make relevant recommendations in his future reports and seek and take into account the views of Governments and non-governmental organizations; and requested the Special

Rapporteur to prepare, for submission to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session and the Human Rights Council, reports on the implementation of the resolution based on the views collected in accordance with the request of the Commission on Human Rights (resolution 64/147).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 64/147).

(b) Comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action

At its resumed fifty-sixth session, in 2002, the General Assembly endorsed the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted on 8 September 2001 by the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance (A/CONF.189/12); and requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, in follow-up to the Conference, to report annually to the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights (resolution 56/266).

Global efforts for the total elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and the comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to provide the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance with all the human and financial assistance necessary to carry out his mandate efficiently, effectively and expeditiously and to enable him to submit a report to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session; and also requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution, with recommendations, to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session (resolution 64/148, sects. IV and V).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 64/148, sect. V);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 64/148, sect. IV).

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 67 (a) and (b))

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance (A/64/271)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 63/162 (A/64/295)

Report of the Secretary-General on global efforts for the total elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and the comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action (A/64/309)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Durban Review Conference (A/64/487)

Summary records	A/C.3/64/SR.36, 37, 41, 43, 46 and 47
Report of the Third Committee	A/64/437
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.65
Resolutions	64/147 and 64/148

68. Right of peoples to self-determination

Universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly, deeply concerned at the continuation of acts or threats of foreign military intervention and occupation that were threatening to suppress, or had already suppressed, the right to self-determination of peoples and nations, reaffirmed that the universal realization of the right of all peoples, including those under colonial, foreign and alien domination, to self-determination was a fundamental condition for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights and for the preservation and promotion of such rights; requested the Human Rights Council to continue to give special attention to the violation of human rights, especially the right to self-determination, resulting from foreign military intervention, aggression or occupation, and requested the Secretary-General to report on the question to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session (resolution 64/149).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 64/149).

Use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Working Group on the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination to continue the work already done by the previous Special Rapporteurs on the strengthening of the international legal framework for the prevention and sanction of the recruitment, use, financing and training of mercenaries, including the elaboration and presentation of concrete proposals on possible complementary and new standards aimed at filling existing gaps, as well as general guidelines or basic principles encouraging the further protection of human rights, in particular the right of peoples to self-determination, while facing current and emergent threats posed by mercenaries or mercenary-related activities; and also requested the Working Group to consult States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in the implementation of the resolution and to report, with specific recommendations, to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session its findings on the use of mercenaries to undermine the enjoyment of all human rights and to impede the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination (resolution 64/151).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Working Group on the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination (resolution 64/151).

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 68)

Report of the Secretary-General on the right of peoples to self-determination (A/64/360)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Working Group on the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination (A/64/311)

Summary records	A/C.3/64/SR.36, 37, 40, 41 and 43
Report of the Third Committee	A/64/438
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.65
Resolutions	64/149 and 64/151

69. Promotion and protection of human rights

(a) Implementation of human rights instruments

Report of the Human Rights Committee

At its twenty-first session, in 1966, the General Assembly adopted the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex). The Covenant and the Optional Protocol thereto entered into force on 23 March 1976.

In accordance with article 28 of the Covenant, the Human Rights Committee is composed of 18 experts. The members of the Committee are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for re-election. At present, the Committee is composed of the following members:

Mr. Abdelfattah Amor (Tunisia),* Mr. Prafullachandra Natwarlal Bhagwati (India),* Mr. Lazhari Bouzid (Algeria),** Ms. Christine Chanet (France),* Mr. Mahjoub El Haiba (Morocco),** Mr. Ahmed Amin Fathalla (Egypt),** Mr. Yuji Iwasawa (Japan),* Ms. Helen Keller (Switzerland),* Mr. Rajsoomer Lallah (Mauritius),** Ms. Zonke Zanele Majodina (South Africa),* Ms. Iulia Antoanella Motoc (Romania),* Mr. Michael O'Flaherty (Ireland),** Mr. Rafael Rivas Posada (Colombia),** Sir Nigel Rodley (United Kingdom),** Mr. Fabián Omar Salvioli (Argentina),** Mr. José Luis Pérez Sánchez-Cerro (Peru),* Mr. Krister Thelin (Sweden)** and Ms. Ruth Wedgwood (United States).*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2010.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 2012.

In accordance with article 45 of the Covenant, the Committee shall submit to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, an annual report on its activities.

As at 25 May 2010, 165 States had ratified or acceded to the Covenant, 113 States had ratified or acceded to the Optional Protocol and 72 States had ratified or acceded to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty.

Document: Report of the Human Rights Committee: Supplement No. 40 (A/65/40).

Report of the Committee against Torture

In accordance with article 17 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the Committee against Torture is composed of 10 experts. The members of the Committee are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for re-election. At present, the Committee is composed of the following members:

Ms. Essadia Belmir (Morocco),** Mr. Alessio Bruni (Italy),** Ms. Felice Gaer (United States),* Mr. Luis Gallegos Chiriboga (Ecuador),* Mr. Abdoulaye Gaye (Senegal),* Mr. Claudio Grossman (Chile),* Ms. Myrna Kleopas (Cyprus),* Mr. Fernando Mariño Menéndez (Spain),** Ms. Nora Sveaass (Norway)** and Mr. Wang Xuexian (China).**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2011.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 2013.

The Committee against Torture held its forty-third and forty-fourth sessions in Geneva from 2 to 20 November 2009 and from 26 April to 14 May 2010, respectively. In accordance with article 24 of the Convention, the Committee submits an annual report on its activities to the States parties and to the General Assembly.

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly urged all States that had not yet done so to become parties to the Convention against Torture as a matter of priority and called upon States parties to give early consideration to signing and ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention; invited the Chairs of the Committee against Torture and the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment to present oral reports on the work of the committees and to engage in an interactive dialogue with the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Human Rights Council and to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session a report on the operations of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture and the Special Fund established by the Optional Protocol; and decided to consider at its sixty-fifth session the report of the Secretary-General, the report of the Committee against Torture and the interim report of the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (resolution 64/153).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee against Torture: Supplement No. 44 (A/65/44);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 64/153);

(c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (resolution 64/153).

Report of the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

In accordance with article 5 of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture is composed of 10 experts. After the fiftieth ratification of or accession to the Optional Protocol, the number of members of the Subcommittee will increase to 25 members. The election of 15 additional members will be held in October 2010. The members of the Subcommittee are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for re-election once only. At present, the Subcommittee is composed of the following members:

Mr. Mario Luis Coriolano (Argentina),** Ms. Marija Definis Gojanović (Croatia),* Mr. Malcolm Evans (United Kingdom),** Mr. Emilio Ginés Santidrián (Spain),* Mr. Zdeněk Hájek (Czech Republic),** Mr. Zbigniew Lasocik (Poland),** Mr. Hans Draminsky Petersen (Denmark),* Mr. Víctor Manuel Rodríguez-Rescia (Costa Rica),** Mr. Miguel Sarre Iguíniz (Mexico)* and Mr. Wilder Tayler Souto (Uruguay).*

One of the members, Ms. Silvia Casale (United Kingdom), resigned on 26 June 2009.

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2010.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 2012.

The Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture held its eighth, ninth and tenth sessions in Geneva from 22 to 26 June 2009, from 16 to 20 November 2009 and from 22 to 26 February 2010, respectively. In accordance with article 16 of the Optional Protocol to the Convention, the Subcommittee presents a public annual report on its activities to the Committee against Torture.

Document: Report of the Committee against Torture: Supplement No. 44 (A/65/44).

Status of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

At its thirty-ninth session, in 1984, the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (resolution 39/46, annex), and called upon all Governments to consider signing and ratifying the Convention as a matter of priority (resolution 39/46). The Convention entered into force on 26 June 1987. As at 26 March 2010, 146 States had ratified or acceded to the Convention.

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (resolution 57/199, annex). The Optional Protocol entered into force on 22 June 2006. As at 26 March 2010, 50 States parties to the Convention had ratified or acceded to the Optional Protocol.

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to consider at its sixty-fifth session the report of the Secretary-General, the report of the Committee against

Torture and the interim report of the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (resolution 64/153).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee against Torture: Supplement No. 44 (A/65/44);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 64/153);

(c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (resolution 64/153).

Effective implementation of international instruments on human rights, including reporting obligations under international instruments on human rights

At its thirty-eighth session, in 1983, the General Assembly considered problems relating to the reporting obligations of States parties to United Nations conventions on human rights (resolution 38/117).

The General Assembly has considered the question annually from its fifty-seventh session (resolution 57/202).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General submitting the report of the Chairs of the human rights treaty bodies on their twenty-second meeting (resolution 57/202).

Status of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture

At its thirty-sixth session, in 1981, the General Assembly established the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture and requested the Secretary-General to report to it annually on the administration of the Fund (resolution 36/151). The Fund receives voluntary contributions for distribution to non-governmental organizations providing psychological, medical, social, economic, legal, humanitarian or other forms of assistance to victims of torture and their relatives. The Fund is administered in accordance with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations by the Secretary-General, with the advice of the Board of Trustees.

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly appealed to all States and organizations to contribute annually to the Fund, preferably with a substantial increase in the level of contributions, and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Human Rights Council and to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session a report on the operations of the Fund (resolution 64/153).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 64/153).

Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery

The Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery was established pursuant to General Assembly resolution 46/122 for the purposes of assisting representatives of non-governmental organizations from different regions, dealing with issues of contemporary forms of slavery, to participate in the deliberations of the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery by providing them with financial assistance, and of extending, through established channels of assistance, humanitarian, legal and financial aid to individuals whose human rights had been severely violated as a result of contemporary forms of slavery. The Fund is

administered in accordance with the Financial Regulations of the United Nations by the Secretary-General, with the advice of a Board of Trustees, and can receive voluntary contributions from Governments, non-governmental organizations and other private or public entities.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 46/122).

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 69 (a))

Report of the Committee against Torture on its forty-first and forty-second sessions (A/64/44)

Report of the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (A/64/48)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Status of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Optional Protocol thereto (A/64/128 and Corr.1 and 2)

United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture (A/64/264)

Status of the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery (A/64/306 and Corr.1)

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the equitable geographical distribution in the membership of the human rights treaty bodies (A/64/212)

Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting:

Interim report of the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (A/64/215 and Corr.1)

Report of the Chairpersons of human rights treaty bodies on their twenty-first meeting (A/64/276)

Summary records	A/C.3/64/SR.20, 21, 34, 41, 42 and 47
Report of the Third Committee	A/64/439/Add.1 and Corr.1
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.65
Resolutions	64/152, 64/153 and 64/154

(b) Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms

Moratorium on the use of the death penalty

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to provide a report on progress made in the implementation of the resolution and resolution 62/149, for consideration during its sixty-fifth session, and called upon Member States to provide the Secretary-General with information in that regard (resolution 63/168).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 63/168).

The role of the Ombudsman, mediator and other national human rights institutions in the promotion and protection of human rights

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly, considering the role of the Ombudsman, mediator and other national human rights institutions in promoting good governance in public administrations, as well as improving their relations with citizens, and in strengthening the delivery of public services, requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 63/169).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 63/169).

Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixty-fifth session a report on the state of regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights, formulating concrete proposals and recommendations on ways and means to strengthen cooperation between the United Nations and regional arrangements in the field of human rights, and to include therein the results of action taken in pursuance of the resolution (resolution 63/170).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 63/170).

Missing persons

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to bring the resolution to the attention of all Governments, the competent United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and international humanitarian organizations; and also requested the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report on the implementation of the resolution, including relevant recommendations, to the Human Rights Council at its relevant session and to the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session (resolution 63/183).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 63/183).

Respect for the right to universal freedom of travel and the vital importance of family reunification

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly called upon all States to refrain from enacting, and to repeal if it already existed, legislation intended as a coercive measure that discriminated against individuals or groups of legal migrants by adversely affecting family reunification and the right to send financial remittances to relatives in the country of origin (resolution 63/188).

No advance documentation is expected.

Promotion of a democratic and equitable international order

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the need to continue working urgently for the establishment of an international economic order based on equity, sovereign equality, interdependence, common interest and cooperation among all States, irrespective of their economic and social systems, which would correct inequalities and redress existing injustices, make it possible to eliminate the widening gap between the developed and the developing countries and ensure

steadily accelerating economic and social development and peace and justice for present and future generations; and decided to continue its consideration of the matter at its sixty-fifth session (resolution 64/157).

No advance documentation is expected.

Committee on the Rights of the Child

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly decided to assess the situation regarding the meeting time of the Committee at its sixty-fifth session on the basis of an evaluation made by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, taking into account a more comprehensive approach towards the backlog of human rights treaty bodies and the increasing number of reports of States parties to the human rights conventions (resolution 63/244).

Document: Report of the Committee on the Rights of the Child: Supplement No. 41 (A/65/41).

Combating defamation of religions

The General Assembly considered the question at its sixtieth to sixty-third sessions (resolutions 60/150, 61/164, 62/154 and 63/171).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly urged States to provide adequate protection against acts of hatred, discrimination, intimidation and coercion resulting from defamation of religions, and incitement to religious hatred in general; also urged States to take all possible measures to promote tolerance and respect for all religions and beliefs and the understanding of their value systems; further urged States to ensure that all public officials respected people regardless of their different religions and beliefs; called upon States to ensure that religious places and symbols were fully protected; called upon the international community to foster a global dialogue to promote a culture of tolerance; requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session on the implementation of the resolution, including on the correlation between defamation of religions and the intersection of religion and race, the upsurge in incitement, intolerance and hatred in many parts of the world and steps taken by States to combat that phenomenon (resolution 64/156).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 64/156).

Globalization and its impact on the full enjoyment of all human rights

The General Assembly considered this question from its fifty-fourth to sixty-third sessions (resolutions 54/165, 55/102, 56/165, 57/205, 58/193, 59/184, 60/152, 61/156, 62/151 and 63/176).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to seek further the views of Member States and relevant agencies of the United Nations system and to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session a substantive report on the subject based on those views, including recommendations on ways to address the impact of globalization on the full enjoyment of all human rights (resolution 64/160).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 64/160).

International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (resolution 61/177).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to continue with their intensive efforts to assist States to become parties to the Convention, and also requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session a report on the status of the Convention and the implementation of the resolution (resolution 64/167).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 64/167).

Protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly welcomed the work of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to implement the mandate given to her in 2005, in resolution 60/158, and requested the High Commissioner to continue her efforts in that regard; took note of the report of the Secretary-General on protecting human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism; requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution to the Human Rights Council and to the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session; requested all Governments to cooperate fully with the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism in the performance of the tasks and duties mandated, including by reacting promptly to the urgent appeals of the Special Rapporteur and providing the information requested, and to give serious consideration to responding favourably to requests by the Special Rapporteur to visit their countries; and decided to consider at its sixty-fifth session the report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 64/168).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 64/168);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 64/168).

International Year for People of African Descent

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly proclaimed the year beginning on 1 January 2011 the International Year for People of African Descent, and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session a report containing a draft programme of activities for the Year, taking into account the views and recommendations of Member States, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent of the Human Rights Council and other relevant United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, as appropriate (resolution 64/169).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 64/169).

The right to development

The General Assembly has considered this question annually since its forty-first session, in 1986, at which it adopted the Declaration on the Right to Development (resolutions 41/128, 42/117, 43/127, 44/62, 45/97, 46/123, 47/123, 48/130, 49/183, 50/184, 51/99, 52/136, 53/155, 54/175, 55/108, 56/150, 57/223, 58/172, 59/185, 60/157, 61/169, 62/161 and 63/178).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session and an interim report to the Human Rights Council on the implementation of the resolution, including efforts undertaken at the national, regional and international levels in the promotion and realization of the right to development, and invited the Chair of the Working Group on the Right to Development to present a verbal update to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session (resolution 64/172).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 64/172);

(b) Note by the Secretariat forwarding the report of the 11th session of the Working Group on the Right to Development (resolution 64/172).

Human rights and unilateral coercive measures

The General Assembly considered this item at its fifty-first to sixty-third sessions (resolutions 51/103, 52/120, 53/141, 54/172, 55/110, 56/148, 57/222, 58/171, 59/188, 60/155, 61/170, 62/162 and 63/179).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly urged all States to cease adopting or implementing any unilateral measures not in accordance with international law, the Charter of the United Nations and the norms and principles governing peaceful relations among States, in particular those of a coercive nature with all their extraterritorial effects, which created obstacles to trade relations among States; requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to give priority to the resolution in her annual report to the Assembly; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to collect the views of Member States and information on the implications and negative effects of unilateral coercive measures on their populations and to submit an analytical report thereon to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session, while reiterating once again the need to highlight the practical and preventive measures in that respect (resolution 64/170).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 64/170).

World Programme for Human Rights Education: evaluation of the first phase (2005-2009)

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly proclaimed the World Programme for Human Rights Education, beginning on 1 January 2005, in order to advance the implementation of human rights education programmes in all sectors (resolution 59/113 A). The Assembly adopted the revised plan of action for the first phase (2005-2007) of the World Programme, which focused on primary and secondary school systems (resolution 59/113 B). The Human Rights Council, at its sixth session, decided to extend the first phase for two more years, until the end of 2009 (Human Rights Council resolution 6/24).

The evaluation of the first phase of the World Programme is mandated by paragraphs 49 to 51 of the revised plan of action. At its tenth session, the Human Rights Council encouraged Member States to start taking steps for the preparation of their national evaluation reports on the first phase, to be provided to the United Nations Inter-Agency Coordinating Committee on Human Rights Education in the School System early in 2010 (resolution 10/3). At its twelfth session, the Human Rights Council reminded Member States of the need to submit their national evaluation reports on the first phase to the Coordinating Committee by early 2010, and requested the Coordinating Committee to submit a final evaluation report of the implementation of the first phase of the World Programme, based on national evaluation reports, to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session (Human Rights Council resolution 12/4).

Document: Report of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights on behalf of the United Nations Inter-Agency Coordinating Committee on Human Rights Education in the School System on final evaluation of the implementation of the first phase of the World Programme for Human Rights Education (Human Rights Council resolutions 10/3 and 12/4).

Effective promotion of the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly called upon all States to cooperate with the independent expert on minority issues in the performance of the tasks and duties mandated to her, and encouraged the specialized agencies, regional organizations, national human rights institutions and non-governmental organizations to develop regular dialogue and cooperation with the mandate holder; and invited the independent expert to report to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 63/174).

Document: Report of the independent expert on minority issues (resolution 63/174).

Human rights and extreme poverty

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly welcomed the appointment of the new independent expert on the question of human rights and extreme poverty and the renewed mandate that she had received, and took note with appreciation of her report to the Assembly; and decided to consider the question further at its sixty-fifth session (resolution 63/175).

The Human Rights Council renewed the mandate of the independent expert on the question of human rights and extreme poverty for a period of three years in 2008 and requested the expert to report yearly to the Human Rights Council and to the General Assembly (Human Rights Council resolution 8/11).

The Human Rights Council invited the independent expert to pursue further work on the draft guiding principles on extreme poverty and human rights, and to submit a progress report to the Council no later than its fifteenth session (Human Rights Council resolution 12/19).

Document: Report of the independent expert on the question of human rights and extreme poverty (Human Rights Council resolution 8/11).

Extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly demanded that all States should ensure that the practice of extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions was brought to an end and that they took effective action to prevent, combat and eliminate the phenomenon in all its forms and manifestations; and requested the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-fourth and sixty-fifth sessions a report on the situation worldwide in regard to extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions and his recommendations for more effective action to combat that phenomenon (resolution 63/182).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 63/182).

The right to food

The General Assembly considered this question at its fifty-sixth to sixty-third sessions (resolutions 56/155, 57/226, 58/186, 59/202, 60/165, 61/163, 62/164 and 63/187).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on the right to food to submit an interim report to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session on the implementation of the resolution and to continue his work, including by examining the emerging issues with regard to the realization of the right to food within his existing mandate (resolution 64/159).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 64/159).

Protection of and assistance to internally displaced persons

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly encouraged the Representative of the Secretary-General on the human rights of internally displaced persons, through continuous dialogue with Governments and all intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned, to continue his analysis of the root causes of internal displacement and of the needs and human rights of those displaced, to continue the development of benchmarks for achieving durable solutions and measures of prevention, including early warning, as well as ways to strengthen protection, assistance and durable solutions for internally displaced persons, and to continue to promote comprehensive strategies, taking into account the primary responsibility of States for the protection of and assistance to internally displaced persons within their jurisdiction; and requested him to prepare, for the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session, a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 64/162).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of his Representative (resolution 64/162).

Elimination of all forms of intolerance and of discrimination based on religion or belief

The General Assembly condemned all forms of intolerance and of discrimination based on religion or belief, as well as violations of freedom of thought, conscience

and religion or belief, and requested the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on freedom of religion or belief to submit an interim report to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session (resolution 64/164).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 64/164).

Report of the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly called upon States to cooperate with and assist the Special Rapporteur in the performance of his task, to supply all necessary information requested by the Special Rapporteur, to fully and expeditiously respond to and follow up his urgent appeals, to give serious consideration to responding favourably to requests by the Special Rapporteur to visit their countries and to enter into a constructive dialogue with the Special Rapporteur on requested visits to their countries as well as with respect to the follow-up to his recommendations; and decided to consider at its sixty-fifth session the report of the Secretary-General, the report of the Committee against Torture and the interim report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 64/153).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee against Torture: Supplement No. 44 (A/65/44);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 64/153);

(c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (resolution 64/153).

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers

At its eighth session, the Human Rights Council decided to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for a period of three years, and requested him to report regularly to the Council and annually to the General Assembly (Human Rights Council resolution 8/6).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur (Human Rights Council resolution 8/6).

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders

At its seventh session, the Human Rights Council urged all Governments to cooperate with and assist the Special Rapporteur in the performance of his/her tasks, to provide all information and to respond to communications transmitted to them by the Special Rapporteur without undue delay; called upon Governments to give serious consideration to responding favourably to the requests of the Special Rapporteur to visit their countries, and urged them to enter into a constructive dialogue with the Special Rapporteur with respect to the follow-up to and implementation of his/her recommendations so as to enable him/her to fulfil his/her mandate even more effectively; and requested the Special Rapporteur to report regularly to the Council and the General Assembly (Human Rights Council resolution 7/8).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Special Rapporteur to continue to report annually on her activities to the Assembly and to the Human Rights Council in accordance with her mandate.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (General Assembly resolution 64/163, Human Rights Council resolution 7/8).

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression

At its twelfth session, the Human Rights Council requested the Special Rapporteur to submit an annual report to the Council and the General Assembly on the activities relating to his mandate; appealed to all States to fully cooperate with and assist the Special Rapporteur in the performance of his tasks, to provide all necessary information requested by him and to consider favourably his requests for visits and for implementing his recommendations; and requested the Secretary-General to provide the assistance necessary to the Special Rapporteur to fulfil his mandate effectively, in particular by placing adequate human and material resources at his disposal (Human Rights Council resolution 12/16).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (Human Rights Council resolution 12/16).

Report of the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families

In accordance with article 72 of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, the Committee on Migrant Workers is composed of 14 experts. At present, the Committee is composed of the following members:

Mr. Francisco Alba (Mexico),* Mr. José Serrano Brillantes (Philippines),** Mr. Francisco Carrión Mena (Ecuador),* Ms. Ana Elizabeth Cubias Medina (El Salvador),* Ms. Fatoumata Abdourhamana Dicko (Mali),** Mr. Ahmed Hassan El-Borai (Egypt),* Mr. Abdelhamid El Jamri (Morocco),* Mr. Miguel Ángel Ibarra Gonzalez (Guatemala),** Mr. Prasad Kariyawasam (Sri Lanka),* Ms. Andrea Miller-Stennett (Jamaica),** Ms. Myriam Poussi Konsimbo (Burkina Faso),* Mr. Mehmet Sevim (Turkey),** Mr. Azad Taghizade (Azerbaijan),* and Mr. Ahmadou Tall (Senegal).**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2011.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 2013.

Following the entry into force of the Convention for its forty-first State party on 1 July 2009, the membership of the Committee was expanded from 10 to 14 members, in accordance with article 72, paragraph 1 (b), of the Convention. Elections were held at the fourth meeting of States parties, on 3 December 2009.

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly called upon States that had not done so to consider signing and ratifying or acceding to the Convention as a matter of priority, and requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to promote and raise awareness of the Convention; took note of the report of the Committee on

Migrant Workers on its ninth and tenth sessions; invited the Chair of the Committee to address the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session; invited the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants to present his report to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session on the implementation of the resolution and to include in that report an analysis of the ways and means to promote the human rights of migrants, in particular children (resolution 64/166).

The Committee held its eleventh session at the United Nations Office at Geneva from 12 to 16 October 2009 and its twelfth session from 26 to 30 April 2010.

In accordance with article 74 of the Convention, the Committee will submit an annual report on its activities to the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session.

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families: Supplement No. 48 (A/65/48);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 64/166);

(c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 64/166).

Protection of migrants

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly called upon States to promote and protect effectively the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all migrants, regardless of their migration status, especially those of women and children; invited the Chair of the Committee on Migrant Workers to address the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session; invited the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants to submit his report to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session; and requested the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the resolution to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session and to include in that report an analysis of the ways and means to promote the human rights of migrants, in particular children (resolution 64/166).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 64/166);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 64/166).

Report of the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children

At its eighth session, the Human Rights Council decided to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children, for a period of three years; called upon all Governments to cooperate with the Special Rapporteur and to consider responding favourably to his or her requests to visit their countries and to provide him or her with all the necessary information related to the mandate to enable him or her to fulfil the mandate effectively; and requested the Special Rapporteur to report annually, starting in 2009, to the Council and the General Assembly on the implementation of the resolution (Human Rights Council resolution 8/12).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (Human Rights Council resolution 8/12).

Effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights

At its seventh session, the Human Rights Council, reaffirming all previous resolutions and decisions adopted by the Commission on Human Rights in connection with the effects of structural adjustment and economic reform policies and foreign debt on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights, decided to redefine the mandate of the special thematic procedure and rename it "independent expert on the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights"; decided to extend the mandate of the independent expert for a period of three years; and requested the expert to report to the Human Rights Council (Human Rights Council resolution 7/4).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly considered the report of the independent expert.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the progress report of the independent expert on the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights (Human Rights Council resolution 7/4).

The right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health

At its fifty-eighth session, in 2003, the General Assembly noted the request of the Commission on Human Rights to the Special Rapporteur to submit annually a report to the Commission and an interim report to the Assembly on the activities performed under his mandate (resolution 58/173).

The mandate of the Special Rapporteur is set out in Commission on Human Rights resolutions 2002/31 and 2004/27. At its resumed sixth session, in December 2007, the Human Rights Council extended the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health for a further period of three years and requested the Special Rapporteur to submit an annual report to the Human Rights Council and an interim report to the General Assembly (Human Rights Council resolution 6/29).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly considered the interim report of the Special Rapporteur.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur (General Assembly resolution 58/173 and Human Rights Council resolution 6/29).

Report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises

At its eighth session, the Human Rights Council decided to extend the mandate of the Special Representative for a period of three years and requested him to report annually to the Council and the General Assembly (Human Rights Council resolution 8/7).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of his Special Representative (Human Rights Council resolution 8/7).

The right to education

In 1998, the Commission on Human Rights appointed for a period of three years a Special Rapporteur whose mandate would focus on the right to education. The mandate was extended in 2001 and 2004.

At its eighth session, the Human Rights Council extended the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the right to education for a period of three years, and requested the Special Rapporteur to report to the Council on a yearly basis and to report yearly to the General Assembly on an interim basis with regard to the realization of the right to education within his existing mandate (Human Rights Council resolution 8/4).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur (Human Rights Council resolution 8/4).

Report of the Independent Expert on the issue of human rights obligations related to access to safe drinking water and sanitation

At its twelfth session, the Human Rights Council called upon all States to continue to cooperate with the independent expert on the issue of human rights obligations related to access to safe drinking water and sanitation in the discharge of her mandate and to respond favourably to her requests for information and visits; and requested the independent expert to report annually to the General Assembly (Human Rights Council resolution 12/8).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the independent expert (Human Rights Council resolution 12/8).

Enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights

The General Assembly considered this question at its fifty-first to sixty-third sessions (resolutions 51/100, 52/134, 53/154, 54/181, 55/109, 56/149, 57/224, 58/170, 59/187, 60/156, 61/168, 62/160 and 63/180).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed that dialogue among cultures and civilizations facilitated the promotion of a culture of tolerance and respect for diversity; and decided to continue its consideration of the question at its sixty-fifth session (resolution 64/171).

No advance documentation is expected.

The right to adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and to non-discrimination in this context

The mandate of the Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living was established by the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 2000/9, and subsequently renewed by the Commission in resolution 2003/27. In its resolutions 2002/49, 2003/22 and 2005/25, the Commission also entrusted the Special Rapporteur on adequate housing to study the issue of women and adequate housing.

The Human Rights Council, at its resumed sixth session, in December 2007, extended the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and on the right to non-discrimination in this context, for three years; and requested the Special Rapporteur to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution to the General Assembly at its sixty-third session and to the Council in 2008 (Human Rights Council resolution 6/27).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur (Human Rights Council resolution 6/27).

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 105 (b))

Draft resolutions	A/59/L.43 and Add.1 and A/59/L.65 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/59/PV.70 and 113
Resolutions	59/113 A and B

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 64 (b))

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Globalization and its impact on the full enjoyment of all human rights (A/63/259)

Human rights and unilateral coercive measures (A/63/272)

Protection of migrants (A/63/287)

Moratoriums on the use of the death penalty (A/63/293 and Corr.1)

Missing persons (A/63/299)

Protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism (A/63/337)

Right to development (A/63/340)

Combating defamation of religions (A/63/365)

Subregional Centre for Human Rights and Democracy in Central Africa (A/63/367)

Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting:

Interim report of the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief (A/63/161)

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism (A/63/223)

Interim report of the Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health (A/63/263)

Report of his Special Representative on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises (A/63/270)

Interim report of the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers (A/63/271)

Interim report of the independent expert on the question of human rights and extreme poverty (A/63/274)

Report of the Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and on the right to non-discrimination in this context (A/63/275)

Interim report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to food (A/63/278)

Report of his Representative on the human rights of internally displaced persons (A/63/286)

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders (A/63/288)

Report of the independent expert on the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights (A/63/289)

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the composition of the staff of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (A/63/290)

Interim report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to education (A/63/292)

Report of the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions (A/63/313)

Notes by the Secretary-General:

Providing information on the work of the Human Rights Council Advisory Committee relating to the right to development (A/63/318)

Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights (A/63/486)

Summary records	A/C.3/63/SR.21-31, 35, 38, 39, 41-44 and 46-48
Report of the Third Committee	A/63/430/Add.2 and Corr.1
Plenary meeting	A/63/PV.70
Resolutions	63/168, 63/169, 63/170, 63/174, 63/182 and 63/183

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 69 (a))

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (A/64/215 and Corr.1)

Summary records	A/C.3/64/SR.20, 21, 34, 41, 42 and 47
Report of the Third Committee	A/64/439/Add.1 and Corr.1
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.65
Resolution	64/153

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 69 (b))

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Human rights and cultural diversity (A/64/160)

International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (A/64/171)

Strengthening United Nations action in the field of human rights through the promotion of international cooperation and the importance of non-selectivity, impartiality and objectivity (A/64/175)

Protecting human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism (A/64/186)

Protection of migrants (A/64/188)

Combating defamation of religions (A/64/209)

Human rights and unilateral coercive measures (A/64/219)

Right to development (A/64/256)

Globalization and its impact on the full enjoyment of all human rights (A/64/265)

International Year of Human Rights Learning (A/64/293)

Strengthening the role of the United Nations in enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections and the promotion of democratization (A/64/304)

National institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (A/64/320)

Subregional Centre for Human Rights and Democracy in Central Africa (A/64/333)

Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting:

Interim report of the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief (A/64/159)

Interim report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to food (A/64/170)

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers (A/64/181)

Report of the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions (A/64/187)

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism (A/64/211 and Corr.1)

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants (A/64/213 and Corr.1)

Report of his Representative on the human rights of internally displaced persons (A/64/214)

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders (A/64/226)

Report of the Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living and on the right to non-discrimination in this context (A/64/255)

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health (A/64/272)

Interim report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to education (A/64/273)

Report of the independent expert on the question of human rights and extreme poverty (A/64/279)

Report of the independent expert on the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights (A/64/289 and Corr.1)

Report of the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children (A/64/290)

Report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises (A/64/216)

Summary records	A/C.3/64/SR.22-33, 36 and 40-47
Report of the Third Committee	A/64/439/Add.2
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.65
Resolutions	64/153, 64/156, 64/159, 64/160, 64/162, 64/163, 64/164, 64/166, 64/167, 64/168, 64/169, 64/170 and 64/172

(c) Human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives

Situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

At its sixtieth session, in 2004, the Commission on Human Rights requested the Chair of the Commission to appoint a special rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (Commission resolution 2004/13). The mandate of the Special Rapporteur has been renewed annually since then.

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report on the situation in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at its sixty-fifth session, and requested the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to continue to report his findings and recommendations (resolution 64/175).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 64/175);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General submitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 64/175).

Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran

At its fortieth session, in 1984, the Commission on Human Rights requested the Chairman of the Commission to appoint a special representative of the Commission whose mandate would be to establish contacts with the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and to make a thorough study of the human rights situation in that country, containing conclusions and appropriate suggestions, to be presented to the Commission at its forty-first session (Commission resolution 1984/54). The mandate of the Special Representative has been renewed annually since then.

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly expressed particular concern at the response of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran following the presidential election of 12 June 2009 and the concurrent rise in human rights violations; called on the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to fully cooperate with all international human rights mechanisms; encouraged the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to continue exploring human rights and justice reform with the United Nations, including the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 64/176).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 64/176).

Situation of human rights in Myanmar

At its forty-eighth session, in 1992, the Commission on Human Rights decided to nominate a special rapporteur to establish direct contacts with the Government and the people of Myanmar (Commission resolution 1992/58). The mandate of the Special Rapporteur has been renewed annually since then. At its forty-eighth session, in 1993, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to assist in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 48/150). The mandate of good offices of the Secretary-General has been renewed annually since then.

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-sixth to sixty-third sessions (resolutions 46/132, 47/144, 48/150, 49/197, 50/194, 51/117, 52/137, 53/162, 54/186, 55/112, 56/231, 57/231, 58/247, 59/263, 60/233, 61/232, 62/222 and 63/245).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to continue the consideration of the situation of human rights in Myanmar at its sixty-fifth session, on the basis of the report of the Secretary-General and the interim report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 64/238).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 64/238);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 64/238).

Situation of human rights in the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967

At its fifth session, in June 2007, the Human Rights Council decided to renew the mandate of all special procedures mandate holders until the date on which they would be considered by the Council according to its programme of work (Human Rights Council resolution 5/1). The Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967 submitted a report to the General Assembly at its sixty-fourth session.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967 (Human Rights Council resolution 5/1).

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 69 (c))

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (A/64/319 and Corr.1)

Situation of human rights in Myanmar (A/64/334)

Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran (A/64/357)

Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting:

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (A/64/224)

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar (A/64/318)

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967 (A/64/328)

Summary records	A/C.3/64/SR.22-27, 29, 30-33, 40, 44 and 45 (joint debate on sub-item 64 (b))
Report of the Third Committee	A/64/439/Add.3
Plenary meetings	A/63/PV.65 and 68
Resolutions	64/175, 64/176 and 64/238

(d) Comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action

At its forty-eighth session, in 1993, the General Assembly endorsed the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights in June 1993, and requested the Secretary-General to report annually to the Assembly on the measures taken and the progress achieved in the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference (resolution 48/121).

The General Assembly also considered the question at its forty-ninth to sixty-third sessions (resolutions 49/208, 50/201, 51/118, 52/148 and 53/166; and decisions 54/435, 55/422, 56/403, 57/535, 58/540, 59/529, 60/534, 61/530, 62/533 and 63/535).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Third Committee (decision 64/537).

No advance documentation is expected.

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

At its forty-eighth session, in 1993, the General Assembly decided to create the post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and requested the High Commissioner to report annually to the Commission on Human Rights and, through the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly (resolution 48/141).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly took note of the reports considered by the Assembly in connection with the question of the promotion and protection of human rights (decision 64/536).

Document: Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights: Supplement No. 36 (A/65/36).

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 64 (d))

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights: Supplement No. 36 (A/64/36)

Summary records	A/C.3/64/SR.21 and 47
Report of the Third Committee	A/64/439/Add.4
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.65
Decisions	64/536 and 64/537

E. Effective coordination of humanitarian assistance efforts

70. Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance

At its forty-eighth session, in 1993, the General Assembly decided to consider the item entitled "Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance" and its sub-items in the plenary (resolution 48/162, annex II).

Safety and security of humanitarian personnel and protection of United Nations personnel

The General Assembly has considered this question annually since its fifty-second session (resolutions 52/167, 53/87, 54/192, 55/175, 56/127, 57/155, 58/122, 59/211, 60/123, 61/133, 62/95 and 63/138).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly urged all States to take the necessary measures to ensure the safety and security of humanitarian personnel and United Nations and associated personnel; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session a comprehensive and updated report on the safety and security of humanitarian personnel and protection of United Nations personnel and on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 64/77).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 64/77).

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 70 (a))

Report of the Secretary-General on the safety and security of humanitarian personnel and protection of United Nations personnel (A/64/336)

Draft resolution	A/64/L.33 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/64/PV.59, 60 and 69
Resolution	64/77

(a) Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations

The item entitled "Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance of the United Nations" was included in the agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1991, at the request of the Netherlands on behalf of the States members of the European Community (A/46/194). During that session, the Assembly adopted guiding principles and a framework for strengthening the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance of the United Nations system (resolution 46/182). The Assembly has considered the question annually since then (resolutions 47/168, 48/57, 49/139 A, 50/57, 51/194, 52/168, 53/88, 54/95, 55/164, 56/107, 57/153, 58/114, 59/141, 60/124, 61/134, 62/94 and 63/139).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the affected countries and relevant humanitarian and development actors, to carry out an assessment of steps taken by the United Nations and relevant partners to support efforts to strengthen local, national and regional humanitarian response capacity, and to include his findings as well as recommendations for enhancing United Nations support in that regard in his report to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session; and also requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session, through the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 2010, on progress made in strengthening the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations, and to submit a report to the Assembly on the detailed use of the Central Emergency Response Fund (resolution 64/76).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 64/76), A/65/82-E/2010/88;

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the Central Emergency Response Fund (resolution 64/76).

Humanitarian assistance, emergency relief and rehabilitation for El Salvador as a result of the devastating effects of Hurricane Ida

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly, deeply regretting the loss of human life and the scores of victims caused by Hurricane Ida in El Salvador on 7 and 8 November 2009, requested the Secretary-General and all organs and bodies of the United Nations system, as well as international financial institutions and development agencies, to assist El Salvador, whenever possible, through continued effective humanitarian, technical and financial assistance; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session on the implementation of the resolution and on the progress made in the relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction effort for El Salvador (resolution 64/74).

Document: Report of Secretary-General on humanitarian assistance and rehabilitation for selected countries and regions (resolutions 64/74 and 64/250).

Humanitarian assistance, emergency relief and rehabilitation for Haiti in response to the devastating effects of the earthquake in that country

At the same session, the General Assembly appealed to all Member States and relevant organs and bodies of the United Nations system to provide speedy, sustainable and adequate support for the relief, early recovery, rehabilitation, reconstruction and development efforts of Haiti; and also supported the overall coordinating role of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs in assisting the Government of Haiti in ensuring a coherent international response to the humanitarian emergency there (resolution 64/250).

Document: Report of Secretary-General on humanitarian assistance and rehabilitation for selected countries and regions (resolutions 64/74 and 64/250).

International cooperation on humanitarian assistance in the field of natural disasters, from relief to development

At the same session, the General Assembly, reaffirming the importance of international cooperation in support of disaster risk reduction, acknowledged that global climate change contributed to the increase in intensity and frequency of natural disasters, which amplified natural disaster risk, and in that regard encouraged Member States to support adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to improve the international response to natural disasters and to report thereon to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session, and to include in his report recommendations on how to improve actions for identifying and addressing the gaps from relief to development, within the United Nations system and at the national level, including in the area of durable and sustainable solutions, particularly in rehabilitation and reconstruction (resolution 64/251).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 64/251).

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 70 (a))

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations (A/64/84-E/2009/87)

Central Emergency Response Fund (A/64/327)

International cooperation on humanitarian assistance in the field of natural disasters, from relief to development (A/64/331)

Draft resolutions	A/64/L.19 and Add.1, A/64/L.32 and Add.1, A/64/L.42 and Add.1 and A/64/L.43 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/64/PV.59, 60 (joint debate on sub-item (b)) and 69
Resolutions	64/74, 64/76, 64/250 and 64/251

(b) Assistance to the Palestinian people

The Economic and Social Council, in its resolutions 2026 (LXI) of 4 August 1976 and 2100 (LXIII) of 3 August 1977, called upon the United Nations Development Programme, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to intensify, in coordination with the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, their efforts in identifying the social and economic needs of the Palestinian people. It also urged those agencies and organizations to consult and cooperate with the Palestine Liberation Organization in establishing concrete projects to improve the social and economic conditions of the Palestinian people.

The General Assembly considered this question at its thirty-third to sixty-third sessions (resolutions 33/147, 34/133, 35/111, 36/70, 37/134, 38/145, 39/224, 40/170, 41/181, 42/166, 43/178, 44/235, 45/183, 46/201, 47/170, 48/213, 49/21 N, 50/58 H, 51/150, 52/170, 53/89, 54/116, 55/173, 56/111, 57/147, 58/113, 59/56, 60/126, 61/135, 62/93 and 63/140).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly stressed the importance of the work of the United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process and Personal Representative of the Secretary-General to the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Palestinian Authority and of the steps taken under the auspices of the Secretary-General to ensure the achievement of a coordinated mechanism for United Nations activities throughout the occupied territories; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the resolution, containing an assessment of the assistance actually received by the Palestinian people, and an assessment of the needs still unmet and specific proposals for responding effectively to them (resolution 64/125).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 64/125), A/65/77-E/2010/56.

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 70 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/64/78-E/2009/66
Draft resolution	A/64/L.35 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.64
Resolution	64/125

(c) Strengthening of international cooperation and coordination of efforts to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster

The General Assembly considered this question annually from its forty-fifth to forty-eighth sessions (resolutions 45/190, 46/150, 47/165 and 48/206), and biennially thereafter (resolutions 50/134, 52/172, 54/97, 56/109, 58/119 and 60/14).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly proclaimed the third decade after the Chernobyl disaster, 2006-2016, the Decade of Recovery and Sustainable Development of the Affected Regions, to be focused on achieving the goal of a return to normal life for the affected communities as far as was possible within that time frame; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session a report containing a comprehensive assessment of the implementation of all aspects of the resolution (resolution 62/9).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 62/9).

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 71 (d))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/62/467
Draft resolution	A/62/L.12 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/62/PV.53-55
Resolution	62/9

(d) Special economic assistance to individual countries or regions

At its forty-eighth session in 1993, the General Assembly decided to consider the item entitled "Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance" and its sub-items in the plenary (resolution 48/162, annex II).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly, taking note of the progress made in Liberia and stressing the need to protect women and children in post-conflict situations, requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session the final and comprehensive report on implementation of humanitarian assistance and reconstruction of Liberia, taking into account the activities financed through the Peacebuilding Fund (resolution 63/136).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 63/136).

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 65 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General on humanitarian assistance and reconstruction of Liberia (A/63/295)

Draft resolution	A/63/L.45 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/63/PV.68
Resolution	A/63/136

F. Promotion of justice and international law

71. Report of the International Court of Justice

Since the twenty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1968, the International Court of Justice has submitted an annual report to the General Assembly, which considers it in accordance with Article 15, paragraph 2, of the Charter. The report of the Court is included in the provisional agenda of the Assembly pursuant to rule 13 (b) of the rules of procedure.

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the International Court of Justice covering the period from 1 August 2008 to 31 July 2009 (decision 64/508).

Documents:

(a) Report of the International Court of Justice, Supplement No. 4 (A/65/4);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the Secretary-General's Trust Fund to Assist States in the Settlement of Disputes through the International Court of Justice.

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 72)

Report of the International Court of Justice: Supplement No. 4 (A/64/4)

Report of the Secretary-General on the Secretary-General's Trust Fund to Assist States in the Settlement of Disputes through the International Court of Justice (A/64/308)

Plenary meetings	A/64/PV.30 and 32
Decision	64/508

72. Report of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994

The International Tribunal for Rwanda was established on 8 November 1994 by the Security Council in its resolution 955 (1994), to which the Statute of the Tribunal was annexed. Pursuant to that resolution, this item was included in the agenda of the fiftieth session of the General Assembly, in 1995.

Under article 32 of the Statute of the Tribunal, the President of the Tribunal submits an annual report to the Security Council and the General Assembly. At its fifty-first and subsequent sessions, the Assembly took note of the first to thirteenth annual reports of the Tribunal (decisions 51/410, 52/412, 53/413, 54/414, 55/412, 56/409, 57/509, 58/504, 59/510, 60/505, 61/505, 62/505 and 63/505).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly took note of the fourteenth annual report of the Tribunal, covering the period from 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009 (decision 64/505).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the fifteenth annual report of the International Tribunal for Rwanda.

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 73)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the fourteenth annual report of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (A/64/206-S/2009/396)

Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.16 (joint debate on item 74)
Decision	64/505

73. Report of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991

The Security Council established the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia by its resolution 827 (1993). Pursuant to that resolution, this item was included in the agenda of the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in 1994.

In accordance with article 34 of the Statute of the Tribunal, the President of the Tribunal submits an annual report to the Security Council and the General Assembly. At its forty-ninth and subsequent sessions, the Assembly took note of the first to fifteenth annual reports of the Tribunal (decisions 49/410, 50/408, 51/409, 52/408, 53/416, 54/413, 55/413, 56/408, 57/508, 58/505, 59/511, 60/506, 61/506, 62/506 and 63/506).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly took note of the sixteenth annual report of the Tribunal, covering the period from 1 August 2007 to 31 July 2008 (decision 64/506).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the seventeenth annual report of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia.

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 74)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the sixteenth annual report of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (A/64/205-S/2009/394)

Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.16 (joint debate on item 73)
Decision	64/506

74. Report of the International Criminal Court

At its forty-ninth session, in 1994, the General Assembly, under the item entitled "Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its forty-sixth session", decided to establish an ad hoc committee to review the major issues arising out of the draft statute for an international criminal court prepared by the Commission, and to consider arrangements for the convening of an international conference of plenipotentiaries to conclude a convention on the establishment of such a court (resolution 49/53).

At its fiftieth session, the General Assembly established the Preparatory Committee on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court (resolution 50/46). In 1998, pursuant to resolution 51/207, a diplomatic conference of plenipotentiaries was held which adopted the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (A/CONF.183/9) and resolution F of the Final Act of the Conference, which established the Preparatory Commission for the International Criminal Court (A/CONF.183/10). The Assembly considered the item at its fifty-second to fifty-seventh sessions (resolutions 52/160, 53/105, 54/105, 55/155, 56/85 and 57/23). Following the entry into force of the Rome Statute on 1 July 2002, at the fifty-eighth and fifty-ninth sessions, the item was entitled "International Criminal Court" (resolutions 58/79 and 59/43).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided that the item should be entitled "Report of the International Criminal Court" (resolution 59/43).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly called upon those States that were under an obligation to cooperate with the International Criminal Court to provide such cooperation and assistance in the future, in particular with regard to arrest and surrender, the provision of evidence, the protection and relocation of victims and witnesses and the enforcement of sentences; emphasized the importance of cooperation with States that were not parties to the Rome Statute; also emphasized the importance of the full implementation of the Relationship Agreement between the United Nations and the Court, as well as the need for the Secretary-General to inform the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session of the expenses incurred and reimbursements received by the United Nations in connection with assistance provided to the International Criminal Court; noted that the Special Working Group on the Crime of Aggression had concluded its mandate and had elaborated proposals for a provision on the crime of aggression, in accordance with article 123 of the Rome Statute; requested the Secretary-General to provide the necessary services and facilities in accordance with the Relationship Agreement and resolution 58/318 for the eighth session of the Assembly of States Parties to the Rome Statute, which was to be held in The Hague from 18 to 26 November 2009; noted the convening by the Secretary-General of the Review Conference, which would begin on 31 May 2010 in Kampala; encouraged the widest possible participation of States in the Assembly of States Parties; and invited the International Criminal Court to submit a report on its activities for 2009/10, for consideration by the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session (resolution 64/9).

Documents:

(a) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the International Criminal Court (resolution 64/9);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on expenses incurred and reimbursement received by the United Nations in connection with assistance provided to the International Criminal Court (resolution 64/9).

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 75)

Report of the Secretary-General on expenses incurred and reimbursement received by the United Nations in connection with assistance provided to the International Criminal Court (A/64/363)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the International Criminal Court for 2008-2009 (A/64/356)

Draft resolution	A/64/L.9 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/64/PV.29, 31, 32 and 34
Resolution	64/9

75. Oceans and the law of the sea

The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea entered into force on 16 November 1994. As at 1 March 2010, there were 160 parties, including the European Union.

The Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention entered into force on 28 July 1996. The Agreement is to be interpreted and applied together with the Convention as a single instrument. As at 1 March 2010, there were 138 States Parties, including the European Union. The Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks entered into force on 11 December 2001. As at 1 March 2010, there were 77 States parties, including the European Union.

Since 1984, the General Assembly has considered developments pertaining to the Convention, as well as those relating to ocean affairs and the law of the sea, initially under the item entitled "Law of the sea" (resolutions 39/73, 40/63, 41/34, 42/20, 43/18, 44/26, 45/145, 46/78, 47/65, 48/28, 49/28, 50/23 and 51/34) and then under the item entitled "Oceans and the law of the sea" (resolutions 52/26, 53/32, 54/31, 54/33, 55/7, 56/12, 57/141, 58/240, 59/24, 60/30, 61/222, 62/215 and 63/111). The Assembly also considered fisheries-related issues initially under the item entitled "Law of the sea" (resolutions 46/215, 49/116, 49/118, 50/24, 50/25, 51/35 and 51/36) and then under the item "Oceans and the law of the sea" (resolutions 52/28, 52/29, 53/33, 54/32, 55/8, 56/13, 57/142, 57/143, 58/14, 59/25, 60/31, 61/105, 62/177 and 63/112).

(a) Oceans and the law of the sea

At its forty-ninth session, in 1994, the General Assembly decided to undertake an annual review and evaluation of the implementation of the Convention on the Law of the Sea and other relevant developments, and requested the Secretary-General to report annually to the Assembly as from its fiftieth session (resolution 49/28).

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to establish an open-ended informal consultative process in order to facilitate the annual review by the Assembly of developments in ocean affairs (resolution 54/33).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to establish a regular process under the United Nations for global reporting and assessment of the state of the marine environment, including socio-economic aspects, both current and foreseeable, building on existing regional assessments (resolution 57/141).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to establish an Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group to study issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction (resolution 59/24).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to convene a meeting in 2010 of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group to study issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction to provide recommendations to the Assembly; decided to establish an ad hoc working group of the whole to recommend a course of action to the Assembly at its sixty-fourth session; decided to continue the United Nations Open-ended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea for two years, with a further review of its effectiveness and utility by the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session; and decided that the eleventh meeting of the Consultative Process would be based on the decisions taken by the Assembly at its sixty-fourth session, following the review of the Consultative Process at its tenth meeting (resolution 63/111, sects. X, XII and XIV).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to convene the twentieth Meeting of States Parties to the Convention in New York from 14 to 18 June 2010 and the eleventh meeting of the Consultative Process in New York from 21 to 25 June 2010; reaffirmed its request to the Secretary-General to convene a meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group from 1 to 5 February 2010 to provide recommendations to the Assembly; requested the Secretary-General to convene an informal meeting of the Ad Hoc Working Group of the Whole from 30 August to 3 September 2010 to further consider and make recommendations to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session on the modalities for the implementation of the Regular Process; requested the Secretary-General to establish a voluntary trust fund for the purpose of supporting the operations of the first five-year cycle of the Regular Process and a special scholarship fund to support training programmes for developing countries; and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive report for the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session on developments and issues relating to ocean affairs and the law of the sea, including the implementation of the resolution (resolution 64/71, sects. III, X, XII, XIV and XVII).

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolution 64/71, sects. XII and XVII), A/65/69 and Add.1-2;

(b) Letter from the Co-Chairs of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group to study issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction addressed to the President of the General Assembly transmitting the outcome of the third meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group (resolutions 59/24, 63/111 and 64/71), A/65/68;

(c) Letter from the Co-Chairs of the United Nations Open-ended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea addressed to the President of the General Assembly transmitting the report on the work of the Consultative Process at its eleventh meeting (resolutions 54/33, 57/141, 60/30, 63/111 and 64/71);

(d) Letter from the Co-Chairs of the Ad Hoc Working Group of the Whole to recommend a course of action to the General Assembly on the regular process for global reporting and assessment of the state of the marine environment, including socio-economic aspects, addressed to the President of the General Assembly transmitting the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group of the Whole (resolutions 63/111 and 64/71).

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 76 (a))

Report of the Secretary-General (A/64/66 and Add.1 and 2)

Report on the work of the United Nations Open-ended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea at its tenth meeting (A/64/131)

Report on the regular process for global reporting and assessment of the state of the marine environment, including socio-economic aspects: the "assessment of assessments" (A/64/88)

Report on the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group of the Whole to recommend a course of action to the General Assembly on the regular process for global reporting and assessment of the state of the marine environment, including socio-economic aspects (A/64/347)

Draft resolution	A/64/L.18 and Corr.1 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/64/PV.56-58 (jointly with sub-item (b))
Resolution	64/71

(b) Sustainable fisheries, including through the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, and related instruments

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to resume the Review Conference on the Agreement for one week in the first part of 2010, with a view to assessing the effectiveness of the Agreement in securing the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks, and also requested the Secretary-General to submit to the resumed Review Conference an updated comprehensive report, prepared in cooperation with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, to assist the Conference in discharging its mandate under the Agreement (resolution 63/112, sect. II).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested that the Secretary-General, in preparing the updated comprehensive report for the resumed Review Conference on the Agreement, to be held from 24 to 28 May 2010, take into account the specific guidance proposed by the eighth round of informal consultations of States parties to the Agreement regarding the updated comprehensive report; and requested the Secretary-General to convene in March 2010 a ninth round of informal consultations of States parties to the Agreement for a duration of two days, to serve primarily as a preparatory meeting for the resumed Review Conference on the Agreement (resolution 64/72, sect. II).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 63/112, sect. II, and resolution 64/72, sect. II), A/CONF.210/2010/1.

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 76 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/64/305
Draft resolution	A/64/L.29 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/64/PV.56-58
Resolution	64/72

77. Responsibility of States for internationally wrongful acts

At its fifty-sixth session, in 2001, the General Assembly, under the item entitled "Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its fifty-third session", considered chapter IV of the report of the Commission, which contained the draft articles on responsibility of States for internationally wrongful acts, together with a recommendation that the Assembly take note of the draft articles and that it consider, at a later stage, the possibility of convening an international conference of plenipotentiaries to examine the draft articles on responsibility of States for internationally wrongful acts with a view to concluding a convention on the topic. At the same session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-ninth session an item entitled "Responsibility of States for internationally wrongful acts" (resolution 56/83).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to invite Governments to submit their written comments on any future action regarding the articles; also requested the Secretary-General to prepare an initial compilation of decisions of international courts, tribunals and other bodies referring to the articles, and to invite Governments to submit information on their practice in that regard; and further requested him to submit that material to the Assembly at its sixty-second session (resolution 59/35).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to update the compilation of decisions of international courts, tribunals and other bodies referring to the articles, and to invite Governments to submit information on their practice in that regard; also requested the Secretary-General to submit that material well in advance of its sixty-fifth session; and decided to further examine, within the framework of a working group of the Sixth Committee, the question of a convention on responsibility of States for internationally wrongful acts or other appropriate action on the basis of the articles (resolution 62/61).

Documents:

Reports of the Secretary-General:

(a) Compilation of decisions of international courts, tribunals and other bodies (resolution 62/61), A/65/76;

(b) Comments and information received from Governments (resolution 62/61).

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 78)

Report of the Secretary-General containing a compilation of decisions of international courts, tribunals and other bodies (A/62/62 and Corr.1 and Add.1)

Report of the Secretary-General containing comments and information received from Governments (A/62/63 and Add.1)

Summary records	A/C.6/62/SR.12, 13, 27 and 28
Report of the Sixth Committee	62/446
Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.62
Resolution	62/61

78. Criminal accountability of United Nations officials and experts on mission

At its sixty-first session, in 2006, the General Assembly decided that the agenda item entitled "Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects", which had been allocated to the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee), should also be referred to the Sixth Committee for discussion of the report of the Group of Legal Experts on ensuring the accountability of United Nations staff and experts on mission with respect to criminal acts committed in peacekeeping operations (see A/60/980), submitted pursuant to Assembly resolutions 59/300 and 60/263 and decision 60/563 (decision 61/503 A).

At the same session, the General Assembly decided to establish an Ad Hoc Committee, open to all States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency, for the purpose of considering the report of the Group of Legal Experts, in particular its legal aspects (resolution 61/29). The Ad Hoc Committee held two sessions at United Nations Headquarters in New York, from 9 to 13 April 2007 and from 7 to 9 and on 11 April 2008.

The General Assembly considered the item at its sixty-second and sixty-third sessions (resolutions 62/63 and 63/119).

At its sixty-fourth session, the Assembly urged Governments to continue taking the measures necessary for the implementation of its resolutions 62/63 and 63/119; strongly urged all States to consider establishing to the extent that they had not yet done so jurisdiction, particularly over crimes of a serious nature, as known in their existing domestic criminal laws, committed by their nationals while serving as United Nations officials or experts on mission, at least where the conduct as defined in the law of the State establishing jurisdiction also constituted a crime under the laws of the host State; requested the Secretary-General to bring credible allegations that revealed that a crime might have been committed by United Nations officials or experts on mission to the attention of the States against whose nationals such allegations were made, and to request from those States an indication of the status of their efforts to investigate and, as appropriate, prosecute crimes of a serious nature, as well as the types of appropriate assistance States might wish to receive from the Secretariat for the purposes of such investigations and prosecutions; requested the

United Nations to consider any appropriate measures that might facilitate the possible use of information and material for purposes of criminal proceedings initiated by States in respect of such crimes, bearing in mind due process considerations; reiterated its request to the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session on the implementation of the resolution; and decided that the consideration of the report of the Group of Legal Experts, in particular its legal aspects, taking into account the views of Member States and the information contained in the note by the Secretariat, would be continued during its sixty-seventh session in the framework of a working group of the Sixth Committee (resolution 64/110).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 64/110).

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 78)

Report of the Secretary-General (A/64/183 and Add.1)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Group of Legal Experts on ensuring the accountability of United Nations staff and experts on mission with respect to criminal acts committed in peacekeeping operations (A/60/980)

Note by the Secretariat on criminal accountability of United Nations officials and experts on mission (A/62/329)

Summary records	A/C.6/64/SR.7, 14, 18 and 25
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/64/446
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.64
Resolution	64/110

79. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its forty-third session

The General Assembly established the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) at its twenty-first session, in 1966, to promote the progressive harmonization and unification of the law of international trade, and requested the Commission to submit an annual report to the Assembly (resolution 2205 (XXI)). The Commission began its work in 1968. It originally consisted of 29 Member States representing the various geographic regions and the principal legal systems of the world. At its twenty-eighth and fifty-seventh sessions, respectively, the General Assembly increased the membership of the Commission from 29 to 36 States (resolution 3108 (XXVIII)) and from 36 to 60 States (resolution 57/20).

For the current composition of the Commission, see decision 64/405.

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly welcomed the initiatives of the Commission towards expanding its technical assistance and cooperation programme, and drew the attention of the Secretary-General to the limited resources that were made available in that field (resolution 64/111).

Also at its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly expressed its appreciation to UNCITRAL for the completion and adoption of its Practice Guide on Cross-Border

Insolvency Cooperation; and requested the Secretary-General to publish, including electronically, the text of the Practice Guide and transmit it to Governments with the request that the text be made available to relevant authorities so that it would become widely known and available (resolution 64/112).

Documents:

(a) Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its forty-third session: Supplement No. 17 (A/65/17);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the comments of the Trade and Development Board on the report of the Commission on the work of its forty-third session (resolution 2205 (XXI)).

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 79)

Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its forty-second session: Supplement No. 17 (A/64/17)

Summary records	A/C.6/64/SR.6, 22 and 25
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/64/447
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.64
Resolutions	64/111 and 64/112

80. United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law

The United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law was established by the General Assembly at its twentieth session, in 1965 (resolution 2099 (XX)). The Assembly authorized the continuation of the Programme at its annual sessions until its twenty-sixth session, and thereafter biennially (resolutions 2204 (XXI), 2313 (XXII), 2464 (XXIII), 2550 (XXIV), 2698 (XXV), 2838 (XXVI), 3106 (XXVIII), 3502 (XXX), 32/146, 34/144, 36/108, 38/129, 40/66, 42/148, 44/28, 46/50, 48/29, 50/43, 52/152, 54/102, 56/77, 58/73, 60/19 and 62/62).

In the performance of the functions entrusted to him by the General Assembly, the Secretary-General is assisted by the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law, the members of which are appointed by the Assembly.

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to carry out in 2010 and 2011 the activities specified in his report, including the provision of a number of fellowships to be awarded to qualified candidates from developing countries to attend the International Law Fellowship Programme in The Hague in 2010 and 2011, and a number of fellowships to be determined in the light of the overall resources for the Programme of Assistance and to be awarded to qualified candidates from developing countries to attend regional courses in international law in 2010 and 2011; also authorized the Secretary-General to award a minimum of one scholarship in both 2010 and 2011 under the Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe Memorial Fellowship on the Law of the Sea, subject to the availability

of new voluntary contributions made specifically for that fellowship; requested the Secretary-General to provide relevant information to the Advisory Committee on the Programme of Assistance, to facilitate its consideration of the possibility of providing funding from the regular budget for the United Nations Audiovisual Library of International Law; also requested the Secretary-General periodically to invite Member States and interested organizations, as well as individuals, to make voluntary contributions towards the financing of the Programme of Assistance or otherwise to assist in its implementation and possible expansion; and further requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session on the implementation of the Programme of Assistance during 2010 and, following consultations with the Advisory Committee on the Programme of Assistance, to submit recommendations regarding the execution of the Programme in subsequent years (resolution 64/113).

The following 25 Member States are members of the Advisory Committee for a period of four years, beginning on 1 January 2008 and ending on 31 December 2011: Canada, Colombia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Ghana, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Portugal, Russian Federation, Sudan, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukraine, United Republic of Tanzania, United States and Uruguay (resolution 62/62).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 64/113).

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 80)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/64/495
Summary records	A/C.6/64/SR.24 and 25
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/64/448
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.64
Resolution	64/113

81. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its sixty-second session

The International Law Commission was established by the General Assembly at its second session, in 1947, with a view to giving effect to Article 13, paragraph 1 a, of the Charter and with the objective of promoting the progressive development of international law and its codification (resolution 174 (II)).

The statute of the Commission, annexed to resolution 174 (II), was subsequently amended (resolutions 485 (V), 984 (X), 985 (X) and 36/39). The Commission consists of 34 members elected for a term of five years. The last election was held at the sixty-first session of the General Assembly (decision 61/411).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly recommended that the Commission continue its work on the topics in its current programme; expressed its appreciation to the Commission for the work accomplished at its sixty-first session, in particular the completion, on first reading, of the draft articles on the topic "Responsibility of international organizations"; drew the attention of Governments

to the importance for the Commission of having their views on the various aspects of the topics on its agenda; invited Governments to provide information to the Commission regarding practice in respect of the topic "Expulsion of aliens"; drew the attention of Governments to the importance for the Commission of having their comments and observations by 1 January 2011 on the draft articles and commentaries on the topic "Responsibility of international organizations"; took note of the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to special rapporteurs of the International Law Commission and of paragraphs 240 to 242 of the report of the Commission; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session options regarding additional support for the work of special rapporteurs; encouraged the continued practice of informal consultations in the form of discussions between the members of the Sixth Committee and the members of the Commission attending the sixty-fifth session of the Assembly; and recommended that the debate on the report of the International Law Commission at the sixty-fifth session of the Assembly commence on 25 October 2010 (resolution 64/114).

Documents:

(a) Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its sixty-second session: Supplement No. 10 (A/65/10);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 64/114).

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 81)

Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its sixty-first session: Supplement No. 10 (A/64/10)

Summary records	A/C.6/64/SR.15-23 and 25
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/64/449
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.64
Resolution	64/114

82. Diplomatic protection

This item was included in the preliminary list of items to be included in the provisional agenda of the sixty-second session of the General Assembly pursuant to paragraph 3 of Assembly resolution 61/35.

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly took note of the draft articles on diplomatic protection adopted by the International Law Commission at its fifty-eighth session, in 2006, and invited Governments to submit comments concerning the recommendation of the Commission that the Assembly elaborate a convention on the basis of the draft articles (resolution 61/35).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly decided to further examine, within the framework of a working group of the Sixth Committee, in the light of the written comments of Governments, as well as views expressed in the debates held at the sixty-second session of the Assembly, the question of a convention on diplomatic protection, or any other appropriate action, on the basis of the above-mentioned articles (resolution 62/67).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General: Comments and information received from Governments (resolution 62/67).

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 83)

Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its fifty-eighth session: Supplement No. 10 (A/61/10)

Report of the Secretary-General (A/62/118 and Add.1)

Summary records	A/C.6/62/SR.10, 27 and 28
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/62/451
Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.62
Resolution	62/67

83. Consideration of prevention of transboundary harm from hazardous activities and allocation of loss in the case of such harm

Following a recommendation by the General Assembly in resolution 3071 (XXVIII) of 30 November 1973 that the International Law Commission should undertake at an appropriate time a separate study of the topic "International liability for injurious consequences arising out of the performance of other activities", other than acts giving rise to responsibility for internationally wrongful acts, the topic "International liability for injurious consequences arising out of acts not prohibited by international law" was included in the programme of work of the Commission in 1978.

In 1997, the Commission decided to deal first with prevention aspects of the topic under the subtitle "Prevention of transboundary damage from hazardous activities". The Commission, at its fifty-third session, in 2001, completed the draft articles on prevention of transboundary harm from hazardous activities and recommended to the General Assembly the elaboration of a convention on the basis of the draft articles (see A/56/10 and Corr.1, chap. V).

In 2002, at its fifty-fourth session, the Commission resumed work on the liability aspects of the topic under the subtitle "International liability in case of loss from transboundary harm arising out of hazardous activities" (General Assembly resolution 56/82). At its fifty-eighth session, in 2006, the Commission completed the liability aspects by adopting draft principles on the allocation of loss in the case of transboundary harm arising out of hazardous activities (see A/61/10, chap. V.E), and recommended to the Assembly that it endorse the draft principles by a resolution and urge States to take national and international action to implement them (resolution 61/136).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly once again commended the principles on the allocation of loss in the case of transboundary harm arising out of hazardous activities to the attention of Governments, without prejudice to any future action, as recommended by the Commission regarding the principles; invited Governments to submit comments on any future action, in particular on the form of the respective articles and principles, bearing in mind the recommendations made by the Commission in that regard, including in relation to the elaboration of a

convention on the basis of the draft articles, as well as on any practice in relation to the application of the articles and principles; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-fifth session the item entitled "Consideration of prevention of transboundary harm from hazardous activities and allocation of loss in the case of such harm" (resolution 62/68).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 62/68).

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 84)

Summary records	A/C.6/62/SR.12 and 28
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/62/452
Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.62
Resolution	62/68

84. Status of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1982, at the request of Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden (A/37/142).

The General Assembly considered the question biennially at its thirty-seventh to sixty-first sessions (resolutions 37/116, 39/77, 41/72, 43/161, 45/38, 47/30, 49/48, 51/155, 53/96, 55/148, 57/14, 59/36 and 61/30).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session a report on the status of the Additional Protocols relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts, as well as on measures taken to strengthen the existing body of international humanitarian law, inter alia, with respect to its dissemination and full implementation at the national level, based on information received from Member States and the International Committee of the Red Cross (resolution 63/125).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 63/125).

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 76)

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts (A/63/118 and Corr.1 and Add.1)

Summary records	A/C.6/63/SR.13, 14 and 26
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/63/440
Plenary meeting	A/63/PV.67
Resolution	63/125

85. Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 1980, at the request of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden (A/35/142).

The General Assembly considered the item annually at its thirty-sixth to forty-third sessions, and biennially thereafter (resolutions 36/33, 37/108, 38/136, 39/83, 40/73, 41/78, 42/154, 43/167, 45/39, 47/31, 49/49, 51/156, 53/97, 55/149, 57/15, 59/37 and 61/31).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session a report containing: (a) information on the state of ratification of, and accessions to, the instruments relevant to the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives; and (b) a summary of the reports received from States on serious violations involving diplomatic and consular missions and representatives and actions taken against offenders, as well as of the views of States with respect to any measures needed or already taken to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives (resolution 63/126).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 63/126).

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 77)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/63/121 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1
Summary records	A/C.6/63/SR.14, 25 and 26
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/63/441
Plenary meeting	A/63/PV.67
Resolution	63/126

86. Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization

The item entitled "Need to consider suggestions regarding the review of the Charter of the United Nations" was included in the agenda of the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1969, at the request of Colombia (A/7659).

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to establish an Ad Hoc Committee on the Charter of the United Nations to consider any specific proposals that Governments might make with a view to enhancing the ability of the United Nations to achieve its purposes, as well as other suggestions for the more effective functioning of the United Nations that might not require amendments to the Charter (resolution 3349 (XXIX)).

Meanwhile, another item, entitled "Strengthening of the role of the United Nations with regard to the maintenance and consolidation of international peace and

security, the development of cooperation among all nations and the promotion of the rules of international law in relations between States", was included in the agenda of the twenty-seventh session of the General Assembly at the request of Romania (A/8792).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly decided to reconvene the Ad Hoc Committee as the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization to examine suggestions and proposals regarding the Charter and the strengthening of the role of the United Nations with regard to the maintenance and consolidation of international peace and security, the development of cooperation among all nations and the promotion of the rules of international law (resolution 3499 (XXX)).

Since its thirtieth session, the General Assembly has considered the report of the Special Committee every year (resolutions 31/28, 32/45, 33/94, 34/147, 35/164, 36/123, 37/114, 38/141, 39/88, 40/78, 41/83, 42/157, 43/170, 44/37, 45/44, 46/58, 47/38, 48/36, 49/58, 50/52, 51/209, 52/161, 53/106, 54/106, 55/156, 56/86, 57/24, 58/248, 59/44, 60/23, 61/38, 62/69 and 63/127).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided that the Special Committee should hold its next session from 1 to 9 March 2010; requested the Special Committee, at its session in 2010: (a) to continue its consideration of all proposals concerning the question of the maintenance of international peace and security in all its aspects in order to strengthen the role of the United Nations; and (b) to continue to consider, on a priority basis and in an appropriate substantive manner and framework, the question of the implementation of the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations related to assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter based on all of the related reports of the Secretary-General and the proposals submitted on the question; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixty-fifth session a report on both the *Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs* and the *Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council*, and a report on the implementation of the provisions of the Charter related to assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions (resolution 64/115).

The Special Committee met at United Nations Headquarters from 1 to 9 March 2010.

Documents:

(a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 33 (A/65/33);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolution 64/115).

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 82)

Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization: Supplement No. 33 (A/64/33)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs and *Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council* (A/64/125)

Implementation of the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations related to assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions (A/64/225)

Summary records	A/C.6/64/SR.11 and 25
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/64/450
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.64
Resolution	64/115

87. The rule of law at the national and international levels

This item was included in the provisional agenda of the sixty-first session of the General Assembly, in 2006, at the request of Liechtenstein and Mexico (A/61/142). The Assembly considered the item from its sixty-first to its sixty-third sessions (resolutions 61/39, 62/70 and 63/128).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit his next annual report on United Nations rule of law activities pursuant to paragraph 5 of resolution 63/128, taking note of paragraph 97 of his report contained in document A/64/298; invited the International Court of Justice, the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law and the International Law Commission to continue to comment, in their respective reports to the Assembly, on their current roles in promoting the rule of law; invited the Rule of Law Coordination and Resource Group and the Rule of Law Unit to continue to interact with Member States on a regular basis, in particular in informal briefings; and invited Member States to focus their comments in the Sixth Committee debate at the sixty-fifth session on the sub-topic "Laws and practices of Member States in implementing international law" (resolution 64/116).

Document: Annual report of the Secretary-General on United Nations rule of law activities (resolution 64/116).

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 83)

Annual report of the Secretary-General on strengthening and coordinating United Nations rule of law activities (A/64/298)

Summary records	A/C.6/64/SR.8, 9, 10, 24 and 25
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/64/451
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.64
Resolution	64/116

88. The scope and application of the principle of universal jurisdiction

By a letter dated 29 June 2009 (A/63/237/Rev.1), the Permanent Representative of the United Republic of Tanzania requested the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the sixty-third session of the General Assembly, entitled "The scope and application of the principle of universal jurisdiction". Pursuant to General Assembly decision 63/568 of 14 September 2009, the item was included in the provisional agenda of the sixty-fourth session and was subsequently allocated to the Sixth Committee.

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to invite Member States to submit information and observations on the scope and application of the principle of universal jurisdiction, including information on the relevant applicable international treaties, their domestic legal rules and judicial practice, and to prepare and submit to the Assembly, at its sixty-fifth session, a report based on such information and observations. The Assembly further decided that the Sixth Committee should continue its consideration of the item, without prejudice to the consideration of related issues in other forums of the United Nations (resolution 64/117).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 64/117).

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 84)

Summary records	A/C.6/64/SR.12, 13 and 25
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/64/452
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.64
Resolution	64/117

G. Disarmament

89. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency

The Agreement governing the relationship between the United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency was approved by the General Conference of the Agency on 23 October 1957 and by the General Assembly on 14 November 1957 (resolution 1145 (XII), annex). In accordance with article III of the Agreement, the Agency submits to the Assembly an annual report on its work.

At its sixty-fourth session, in 2009, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Agency for 2008, and requested the Secretary-General to transmit to the Director General of the Agency the records of the sixty-fourth session of the Assembly relating to the activities of the Agency (resolution 64/8).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency for 2009. In his statement to the General Assembly, the Director General of the Agency will give an account of any major developments since the date of issue of the report.

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 85)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency for 2008 (A/64/257)

Draft resolution	A/64/L.7 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/64/PV.33 and 34
Resolution	64/8

90. Reduction of military budgets

The question of the reduction of military budgets was included in the agenda of the twenty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1973, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/9191). At that session, the Assembly recommended that all States permanent members of the Security Council should reduce their military budgets by 10 per cent from the 1973 level during the following financial year; appealed to those States to allot 10 per cent of the funds thus released for assistance to developing countries; and established a Special Committee on the Distribution of Funds Released as a Result of the Reduction of Military Budgets (resolutions 3093 A and B (XXVIII)).

The General Assembly considered the question at its twenty-ninth to thirty-second, tenth special, thirty-third to thirty-sixth, twelfth special, thirty-seventh to forty-fourth, forty-sixth to forty-ninth, fifty-first to fifty-sixth and fifty-eighth to sixty-second sessions (resolutions 3245 (XXIX), 3463 (XXX), 31/87, 32/85, S-10/2, para. 89, 33/67, 34/83 F, 35/142 A and B, 36/82 A, 37/95 A and B, 38/184 B, 39/64 A and B, 40/91 A and B, 41/57, 42/36, 43/73, 44/114 A and B, 46/25, 48/62, 49/66, 51/38, 52/32, 53/72, 54/43, 56/14, 58/28, 60/44 and 62/13; and decisions 47/418, 55/414, 59/512 and 61/513).

(a) Reduction of military budgets

At its thirty-fifth session, in 1980, the General Assembly recommended that Member States report annually to the Secretary-General their military expenditures of the latest fiscal year for which data were available and requested the Secretary-General to report on those matters to the Assembly on an annual basis (resolution 35/142 B).

At the sixty-fourth session, no proposals were submitted under this item.

(b) Objective information on military matters, including transparency of military expenditures

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to circulate annually the reports on military expenditures as received from Member States (resolution 60/44).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to establish a group of governmental experts, on the basis of equitable geographical representation, to review the operation and further development of the Standardized Instrument for Reporting Military Expenditures, commencing in 2010, taking into account the views expressed by Member States on the subject and the reports of the Secretary-General on objective information on military matters, including transparency of military expenditures, and to transmit the report of the group of experts to the General Assembly for consideration at its sixty-sixth session (resolution 62/13).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly encouraged relevant international bodies and regional organizations to promote transparency of military expenditures; and requested the Secretary-General, within available resources: to continue the practice of requesting the submission of data to the United Nations system for the standardized reporting of military expenditures, to circulate annually the reports on military expenditures as received from Member States, and to encourage the United

Nations regional centres for peace and disarmament in Africa, in Asia and the Pacific, and in Latin America and the Caribbean to assist Member States in their regions in enhancing their knowledge of the standardized reporting system. The Assembly encouraged Member States to inform the Secretary-General about possible problems with the standardized reporting system and their reasons for not submitting the requested data and to continue to provide the Secretary-General with their views and suggestions on ways and means to improve the future functioning of and broaden participation in the standardized reporting system (resolution 64/22).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 35/142 B, 62/13 and 64/22).

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 86 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General on objective information on military matters, including transparency of military expenditures (A/64/113 and Add.1 and 2)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/64/PV.2-23
Report of the First Committee	A/64/381
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.55
Resolution	64/22

91. African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty

The item entitled "Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa" was included in the agenda of the twentieth session of the General Assembly, in 1965, at the request of 34 African States (A/5975).

The General Assembly considered the item at its twentieth, twenty-ninth to thirty-second, tenth special and thirty-third to fifty-second sessions, and biennially since then (resolutions 2033 (XX), 3261 E (XXIX), 3471 (XXX), 31/69, 32/81, S-10/2, para. 63 (c), 33/63, 34/76 A and B, 35/146 A and B, 36/86 A and B, 37/74 A and B, 38/181 A and B, 39/61 A and B, 40/89 A and B, 41/55 A and B, 42/34 A and B, 43/71 A and B, 44/113 A and B, 45/56 A and B, 46/34 A and B, 47/76, 48/86, 49/138, 50/78, 51/53, 52/46, 54/48, 56/17, 58/30, 60/49 and 62/15).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly called upon African States that had not yet done so to sign and ratify the African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty (Treaty of Pelindaba) as soon as possible; and also called upon the African States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons that had not yet done so to conclude comprehensive safeguards agreements with the International Atomic Energy Agency (resolution 64/24).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 88)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/64/PV.2-23
Report of the First Committee	A/64/383
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.55
Resolution	64/24

92. Consolidation of the regime established by the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco)

The Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean, which was opened for signature at Tlatelolco, Mexico, in February 1967, was welcomed by the General Assembly at its twenty-second session (resolution 2286 (XXII)).

The item entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 2286 (XXII) concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco)" was included in the agenda of the twenty-ninth session of the Assembly, in 1974, at the request of 18 Latin American States (A/9692). The Assembly considered the question at its twenty-ninth, thirtieth, thirty-second, tenth special, thirty-third to forty-fifth, forty-seventh to fifty-sixth, fifty-eighth and sixtieth sessions (resolutions 3262 (XXIX), 3473 (XXX), 32/76, S-10/2, para. 63 (b), 33/58, 34/71, 35/143, 36/83, 37/71, 38/61, 39/51, 40/79, 41/45, 42/25, 43/62, 44/104, 45/48, 47/61, 48/85, 49/83, 50/77, 51/52, 52/45, 53/83, 54/60, 55/39, 56/30, 58/31 and 60/50).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly welcomed the fact that the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco) was now in force for the sovereign States of the region; and urged the countries of the region that had not yet done so to deposit their instruments of ratification of the amendments to the Treaty of Tlatelolco approved by the General Conference of the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean in its resolutions 267 (E-V), 268 (XII) and 290 (E-VII) (resolution 62/16).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 91)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/62/PV.2-25
Report of the First Committee	A/62/384
Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.61
Resolution	62/16

93. Maintenance of international security — good-neighbourliness, stability and development in South-Eastern Europe

The item entitled "Maintenance of international security" was included in the agenda of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1993, pursuant to resolution 47/60 B of 9 December 1992. The Assembly continued the consideration of the item at its forty-eighth to fiftieth sessions (resolution 48/84 A, decision 49/428 and resolutions 50/80 A and B).

At its fifty-first session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-third session an item entitled "The maintenance of international

security — prevention of the violent disintegration of States" (resolution 51/55). The Assembly considered the item at its fifty-third session (resolution 53/71).

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly, under the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security", decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fifth session an item entitled "Maintenance of international security — stability and development of South-Eastern Europe" (resolution 54/62).

The General Assembly considered the question at its fifty-fifth to fifty-seventh, fifty-ninth and sixty-first sessions (resolutions 55/27, 56/18, 57/52, 59/59 and 61/53).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its sixty-fifth session (decision 63/517).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 83)

No documents were submitted for consideration under this item.

Verbatim records	A/C.1/63/PV.2-22
Report of the First Committee	A/63/383
Plenary meeting	A/63/PV.61
Decision	63/517

94. Developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-fourth session, in 1989, under the item entitled "Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security" (resolution 44/118 A), and also at its forty-fifth and forty-seventh to forty-ninth sessions (resolutions 45/60, 47/43, 48/66 and 49/67). At its fiftieth session, the Assembly decided that an item entitled "The role of science and technology in the context of international security and disarmament" should be included in the provisional agenda of its fifty-first session (resolution 50/62). The Assembly considered the item at its fifty-first and fifty-second sessions (resolutions 51/39 and 52/33).

At its fifty-third session, the General Assembly decided that an item entitled "Developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security" should be included in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fourth session (resolution 53/70). At its fifty-fourth to sixty-third sessions, the Assembly continued the consideration of this item (resolutions 54/49, 55/28, 56/15, 57/53, 58/32, 59/60, 60/45, 61/54, 62/17 and 63/37).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly invited all Member States to continue to inform the Secretary-General of their views and assessments on the issues of information security, and requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of a group of governmental experts to be established in 2009 on the basis of equitable geographical distribution, to continue to study existing and potential threats in the sphere of information security and possible cooperative measures to

address them, and to submit a report on the results of that study to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session (resolution 64/25).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 64/25);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on Developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security (resolution 64/25).

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 91)

Report of the Secretary-General on developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security (A/64/129 and Add.1)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/64/PV.2-23
Report of the First Committee	A/64/386
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.55
Resolution	64/25

95. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East

This item was included in the agenda of the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in 1974, at the request of Iran, later joined by Egypt (A/9693 and Add.1-3).

The General Assembly considered this question at its thirtieth to thirty-second, tenth special and thirty-third to sixty-third sessions (resolutions 3474 (XXX), 31/71, 32/82, S-10/2, para. 63 (d), 33/64, 34/77, 35/147, 36/87 B, 37/75, 38/64, 39/54, 40/82, 41/48, 42/28, 43/65, 44/108, 45/52, 46/30, 47/48, 48/71, 49/71, 50/66, 51/41, 52/34, 53/74, 54/51, 55/30, 56/21, 57/55, 58/34, 59/63, 60/52, 61/56, 62/18 and 63/38).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to pursue consultations with the States of the region and other concerned States, in order to move towards the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East, and also requested him to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 64/26).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 64/26).

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 92)

Report of the Secretary-General on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East (A/64/124 (Part I and Add.1))

Verbatim records	A/C.1/64/PV.2-23
Report of the First Committee	A/64/387
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.55
Resolution	64/26

96. Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons

The item entitled "Conclusion of an international convention on the strengthening of guarantees of the security of non-nuclear States" was included in the agenda of the thirty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1978, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/33/241).

The General Assembly considered the question at its thirty-third to sixty-third sessions (resolutions 33/72 B, 34/85, 35/155, 36/95, 37/81, 38/68, 39/58, 40/86, 41/52, 42/32, 43/69, 44/111, 45/54, 46/32, 47/50, 48/73, 49/73, 50/68, 51/43, 52/36, 53/75, 54/52, 55/31, 56/22, 57/56, 58/35, 59/64, 60/53, 61/57, 62/19 and 63/39).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly recommended that the Conference on Disarmament actively continue intensive negotiations with a view to reaching early agreement and concluding effective international agreements on the question (resolution 64/27).

Document: Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/65/27).

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 93)

No documents were submitted for consideration under this item.

Verbatim records	A/C.1/64/PV.2-23
Report of the First Committee	A/64/388
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.55
Resolution	64/27

97. Prevention of an arms race in outer space

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/36/192).

The General Assembly considered the question at each session from the thirty-sixth to the sixty-third (resolutions 36/99, 37/83, 38/70, 39/59, 40/87, 41/53, 42/33, 43/70, 44/112, 45/55 A and B, 46/33, 47/51, 48/74 A, 49/74, 50/69, 51/44, 52/37, 53/76, 54/53, 55/32, 56/23, 57/57, 58/36, 59/65, 60/54, 61/58, 62/20 and 63/40).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly invited the Conference on Disarmament to establish a working group under the agenda item as early as possible during its 2010 session; and urged States conducting activities in outer space and those interested in conducting such activities to keep the Conference on Disarmament informed of the progress of bilateral and multilateral negotiations on the matter (resolution 64/28).

Document: Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/65/27).

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 94)

No documents were submitted for consideration under this item.

Verbatim records	A/C.1/64/PV.2-23
Report of the First Committee	A/64/389
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.55
Resolution	64/28

98. Role of science and technology in the context of international security and disarmament

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-fourth session, in 1989, under the item entitled "Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security" (resolution 44/118 A). At its forty-fifth to sixty-third sessions, the Assembly continued the consideration of this item (resolutions 45/60, 47/43, 48/66, 49/67, 50/62, 51/39, 52/33, 53/73, 54/50, 55/29, 56/20, 57/54, 58/33, 59/62, 60/51 and 61/55, and decision 63/518).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to include this item in the provisional agenda of its sixty-fifth session (decision 64/514).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 95)

No documents were submitted for consideration under this item.

Verbatim records	A/C.1/64/PV.2-23
Report of the First Committee	A/64/390
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.55
Decision	64/514

99. General and complete disarmament

The item entitled "General and complete disarmament" was included in the agenda of the fourteenth session of the General Assembly, in 1959, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/4218). It has since been placed on the agenda of every session.

At its sixteenth to eighteenth and twentieth to sixty-third sessions, the General Assembly considered the item (see resolutions 1722 (XVI), 1767 (XVII), 1884 (XVIII), 2031 (XX), 2162 (XXI), 2342 (XXII), 2454 (XXIII), 2602 (XXIV), 2661 (XXV), 2825 (XXVI), 2932 A and B (XXVII), 3184 A to C (XXVIII), 3261 A to G (XXIX), 30/84 A to E (XXX), 31/189 B, 32/87 A to G, 33/91 A to I, 34/87 A to F, 35/156 A to K, 36/97 A to L, 37/99 A to K, 38/188 A to J, 39/151 A to J, 40/94 A to O, 41/59 A to O, 42/38 A to O, 43/75 A to T, 44/116 A to U, 45/58 A to P, 46/36 A to L, 47/52 A to L, 48/75 A to L, 49/75 A to P, 50/70 A to R, 51/45 A to T, 52/38 A to T, 53/77 A to AA, 54/54 A to V, 55/33 A to Y, 56/24 A to V, 57/58 to 57/86, 58/37 to

58/59, 58/241, 59/66 to 59/95, 60/55 to 60/82, 60/226, 61/59 to 61/89, 62/22 to 62/48, 63/41 to 63/73 and 63/240; and decisions 38/447, 42/407, 43/422, 44/432, 45/415 to 45/418, 46/412, 46/413, 47/419, 47/420, 49/427, 50/420, 51/414, 54/417, 55/415, 56/411 to 56/413, 57/515, 58/517 to 58/521, 59/513 to 59/515, 60/515 to 60/519, 61/515, 62/513, 62/514, 63/519 and 63/520).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly adopted 19 resolutions and 2 decisions under the item (resolutions 64/29, 64/30, 64/32 to 64/34, 64/37, 64/38, 64/41 to 64/44, 64/46, 64/47, 64/49, 64/50, 64/53 to 64/55, 64/57 and decisions 64/515 and 64/516).

Document: Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/65/27).

(a) Notification of nuclear tests

At its forty-second session, in 1987, the General Assembly urged States conducting nuclear explosions as well as other States having information on such explosions to provide the related data to the Secretary-General within one week of each such explosion, and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly annually a register of the information thus provided (resolution 42/38 C).

No advance documentation is expected.

(b) Further measures in the field of disarmament for the prevention of an arms race on the seabed and the ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof

At its forty-fourth session, in 1989, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report by 1992, and every three years thereafter until the fourth Review Conference was convened, on technological developments relevant to the Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof and to the verification of compliance with the Treaty; and urged all States parties to the Treaty to assist the Secretary-General by providing information and drawing his attention to suitable sources (resolution 44/116 O).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/116 O).

(c) Measures to uphold the authority of the 1925 Geneva Protocol

At its sixty-third session, in 2008, the General Assembly renewed its previous call to all States to observe strictly the principles and objectives of the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 63/53).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 63/53).

(d) Effects of the use of armaments and ammunitions containing depleted uranium

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit an updated report on the subject to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session, reflecting the information presented by Member States and relevant international organizations (resolution 63/54).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 63/54).

(e) Missiles

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States on the report on the issue of missiles in all its aspects, and to submit them to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session (resolution 63/55).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 63/55).

(f) Mongolia's international security and nuclear-weapon-free status

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly invited Member States to continue to cooperate with Mongolia in taking the necessary measures to consolidate and strengthen Mongolia's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, the inviolability of its borders, its independent foreign policy, its economic security and its ecological balance, as well as its nuclear-weapon-free status; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 63/56).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 63/56).

(g) Information on confidence-building measures in the field of conventional arms

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly welcomed the establishment of the electronic database containing information provided by Member States, and requested the Secretary-General to keep the database updated and to assist Member States, at their request, in the organization of seminars, courses and workshops aimed at enhancing the knowledge of new developments in that field (resolution 63/57).

No advance documentation is expected.

(h) Consolidation of peace through practical disarmament measures

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session a report on the implementation of practical disarmament measures, taking into consideration the activities of the Group of Interested States in this regard (resolution 63/62).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 63/62).

(i) Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Central Asia

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly welcomed the ratification of the Treaty on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia by Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan and noted the readiness of the Central Asian countries to continue consultations with the nuclear-weapon States on a number of provisions of the Treaty (resolution 63/63).

No advance documentation is expected.

(j) Preventing and combating illicit brokering activities

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly called upon Member States to establish appropriate national laws and/or measures to prevent and combat the illicit brokering of conventional arms and of materials, equipment and technology that could contribute to the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery, in a manner consistent with international law; acknowledged that national efforts to prevent and combat illicit brokering activities can be reinforced by such efforts at the regional and subregional levels; emphasized the importance of international cooperation and assistance, capacity-building and information-sharing in preventing and combating illicit brokering activities; and encouraged Member States to draw, where appropriate, on the relevant expertise of civil society in developing effective measures to prevent and combat illicit brokering activities (resolution 63/67).

No advance documentation is expected.

(k) Disarmament and non-proliferation education

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report reviewing the results of the implementation of the recommendations and possible new opportunities for promoting disarmament and non-proliferation education, and to submit it to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session and reiterated the request to the Secretary-General to utilize electronic means to the fullest extent possible in the dissemination, in as many official languages as feasible, of information related to that report and any other information that the Office for Disarmament Affairs gathers on an ongoing basis in regard to the implementation of the recommendations of the United Nations study (resolution 63/70).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 63/70).

(l) Treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices

At its sixty-fourth session, in 2009, the General Assembly urged the Conference on Disarmament to agree early in 2010 on a programme of work that includes the immediate commencement of negotiations on a treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices (resolution 64/29).

No advance documentation is expected.

(m) Assistance to States for curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and light weapons and collecting them

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly encouraged the Secretary-General to pursue his efforts in the context of the implementation of Assembly resolution 49/75 G and the recommendations of the United Nations advisory missions aimed at curbing the illicit circulation of small arms and light weapons and collecting them in the affected States that so requested, and requested the Secretary-General to continue to consider the matter and to report to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 64/30).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 64/30).

(n) Relationship between disarmament and development

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly stressed the central role of the United Nations in the disarmament-development relationship; requested the Secretary-General to continue to take action, through appropriate organs and within available resources, for the implementation of the action programme adopted at the 1987 International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development; and also requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 64/32).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 64/32).

(o) Observance of environmental norms in the drafting and implementation of agreements on disarmament and arms control

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly invited all Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General information on the measures they had adopted to promote the objectives envisaged in the resolution, and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report containing that information to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session (resolution 64/33).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 64/33).

(p) Promotion of multilateralism in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States on the issue of the promotion of multilateralism in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation and to submit a report thereon to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session (resolution 64/34).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 64/34).

(q) Reducing nuclear danger

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to intensify efforts and support initiatives that would contribute towards the full implementation of the seven recommendations identified in the report of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters that would significantly reduce the risk of nuclear war, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session (resolution 64/37).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 64/37).

(r) Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly appealed to all Member States to consider early accession to and ratification of the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, and requested the Secretary-General to compile a report on measures already taken by international organizations on issues relating to the linkage between the fight against terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction; to seek the views of Member States on additional relevant measures, including national measures, for tackling the global threat posed by the acquisition by terrorists of weapons of mass destruction; and to report to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session (resolution 64/38).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 64/38).

(s) Regional disarmament

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly stressed that sustained efforts were needed, within the framework of the Conference on Disarmament and under the umbrella of the United Nations, to make progress on the entire range of disarmament issues, and called upon States to conclude agreements, wherever possible, for nuclear non-proliferation, disarmament and confidence-building measures at the regional and subregional levels (resolution 64/41).

No advance documentation is expected.

(t) Conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States on the formulation of principles that could serve as a framework for regional agreements on conventional arms control and to submit a report to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session (resolution 64/42).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 64/42).

(u) Confidence-building measures in the regional and subregional context

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session containing the views of Member States on confidence-building measures in the regional and subregional context (resolution 64/43).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 64/43).

(v) Nuclear-weapon-free southern hemisphere and adjacent areas

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly welcomed the ratification by all original parties of the Treaty of Rarotonga, and called upon eligible States to adhere to the Treaty and the protocols thereto; also welcomed the entry into force, on 15 July 2009, of the Treaty of Pelindaba, which establishes a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Africa; called upon all concerned States to continue to work together in order to facilitate adherence to the protocols to nuclear-weapon-free zone treaties by all relevant States that have not yet adhered to them and urged all relevant States to cooperate in resolving outstanding issues with a view to the full implementation of the Treaty on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia (resolution 64/44).

No advance documentation is expected.

(w) Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly urged all States parties to the Convention to meet in full and on time their obligations under the Convention and to support the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons in its implementation activities, and emphasized the importance of article XI provisions relating to the economic and technological development of States parties, and recalled that the full, effective and non-discriminatory implementation of those provisions contributes to universality (resolution 64/46).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (resolution 55/283, annex).

(x) Renewed determination towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly called upon all nuclear-weapon States to undertake reductions of nuclear weapons in a transparent manner, and invited all nuclear-weapon States to agree on transparency and confidence-building measures, while noting in that regard the increased transparency recently demonstrated by nuclear-weapon States on their nuclear arsenals, including the current number of their nuclear warheads; stressed the importance of further efforts for non-proliferation, including the universalization of the comprehensive safeguards agreements of the International Atomic Energy Agency to include States which have not yet adopted and implemented such an agreement, while also strongly encouraging further works for achieving the universalization of the Model Protocol Additional to the Agreement(s) between State(s) and the International Atomic Energy Agency for the Application of Safeguards approved by the Board of Governors of the Agency on 15 May 1997, and the full implementation of relevant Security Council resolutions, including resolution 1540 (2004) of 28 April 2004; and encouraged the constructive role played by civil society in promoting nuclear non-proliferation and nuclear disarmament (resolution 64/47).

No advance documentation is expected.

(y) Transparency and confidence-building measures in outer space activities

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly invited all Member States to continue to submit to the Secretary-General concrete proposals on international outer space transparency and confidence-building measures in the interest of maintaining international peace and security and promoting international cooperation and the prevention of an arms race in outer space, and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session a final report with an annex containing concrete proposals from Member States on international outer space transparency and confidence-building measures pursuant to resolutions 61/75, 62/43, 63/68 and 64/49 (resolution 64/49).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 64/49).

(z) The illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly encouraged all initiatives for the successful implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects; decided that the fourth biennial meeting of States to consider the national, regional and global implementation of the Programme of Action should be held in New York from 14 to 18 June 2010; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 64/50).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 64/50).

(aa) Nuclear disarmament

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly urged the Conference on Disarmament to commence as early as possible its substantive work during its 2010 session, on the basis of a comprehensive and balanced programme of work that takes into consideration all the real and existing priorities in the field of disarmament and arms control, and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 64/53).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 64/53).

(bb) Transparency in armaments

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly called upon Member States to provide the Secretary-General, by 31 May annually, with the requested data and information for the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms; reaffirmed its decision to keep the scope of and participation in the Register under review and, to that end, recalled its request to Member States to provide the Secretary-General with their views on the continuing operation of the Register and its further development and on transparency measures related to weapons of mass destruction; requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States, including whether the absence of small arms and light weapons as a main category in the Register has limited its relevance and directly affected decisions on participation; to continue to assist Member States to build capacity to submit meaningful reports, including capacity to report on small arms and light weapons; and, with a view to the three-year review cycle of the Register, to ensure that sufficient resources are made available for a group of governmental experts to be convened in 2012 to review the continuing operation of the Register and its further development, taking into account the work of the Conference on Disarmament, the views expressed by Member States and the reports of the Secretary-General on the continuing operation of the Register and its further development; and further requested him to implement the recommendations contained in his 2000, 2003, 2006 and 2009 reports on the continuing operation of the Register and its further development and to ensure that sufficient resources are made available for the Secretariat to operate and maintain the Register (resolution 64/54).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 64/54).

(cc) Follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the *Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons*

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested all States to inform the Secretary-General of the efforts and measures they had taken on the implementation of the resolution and nuclear disarmament, and requested the Secretary-General to apprise the Assembly of that information at its sixty-fifth session (resolution 64/55).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 64/55).

(dd) Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: accelerating the implementation of nuclear disarmament commitments

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly renewed its call upon the nuclear-weapon States to accelerate the implementation of the practical steps towards

nuclear disarmament that had been agreed upon at the 2000 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, and stressed that the outcome of the 2010 Review Conference should advance the objective of a nuclear-weapon-free world, strengthen the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons in all its aspects and contribute to achieving its full implementation and universality (resolution 64/57).

No advance documentation is expected.

(ee) Convening of the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its sixty-fifth session (decision 64/515).

No advance documentation is expected.

(ff) Preventing the acquisition by terrorists of radioactive materials and sources

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its sixty-fifth session (decision 64/516).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 89)

Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/63/27)

Report of the Disarmament Commission for 2008: Supplement No. 42 (A/63/42)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Verification in all its aspects, including the role of the United Nations in the field of verification (A/63/114 and Add.1)

Observance of environmental norms in the drafting and implementation of agreements on disarmament and arms control (A/63/116 and Add.1)

Conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels (A/63/117 and Add.1)

United Nations Register of Conventional Arms (A/63/120 and Add.1-3)

Mongolia's international security and nuclear-weapon-free status (A/63/122)

Promotion of multilateralism in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation (A/63/126)

Relationship between disarmament and development (A/63/134)

Reducing nuclear danger: follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the *Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons*; nuclear disarmament (A/63/135)

Transparency and confidence-building measures in outer space activities (A/63/136 and Add.1)

Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction (A/63/153)

Disarmament and non-proliferation education (A/63/158 and Add.1)

Effects of the use of armaments and ammunitions containing depleted uranium (A/63/170 and Add.1)

Confidence-building measures in the regional and subregional context (A/63/171 and Add.1)

The issue of missiles in all its aspects (A/63/176)

Towards an arms trade treaty: establishing common international standards for the import, export and transfer of conventional arms (A/63/334)

Note by the Secretary-General:

On measures to uphold the authority of the 1925 Geneva Protocol (A/63/91)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/63/PV.2-22
Report of the First Committee	A/63/389
Plenary meetings	A/63/PV.61 and 74
Resolutions	63/53, 63/54, 63/55, 63/56, 63/57, 63/62, 63/63, 63/67 and 63/70

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 96)

Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/64/27)

Report of the Disarmament Commission for 2009: Supplement No. 42 (A/64/42)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Confidence-building measures in the regional and subregional context (A/64/114 and Add.1)

Promotion of multilateralism in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation (A/64/117 and Add.1)

Observance of environmental norms in the drafting and implementation of agreements on disarmament and arms control (A/64/118 and Add.1)

Conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels (A/64/126)

United Nations Register of Conventional Arms (A/64/135 and Add.1)

Transparency and confidence-building measures in outer space activities (A/64/138 and Add.1)

Reducing nuclear danger; follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the *Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons*; and nuclear disarmament (A/64/139)

Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction (A/64/140 and Add.1)

Relationship between disarmament and development (A/64/153)

Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction (A/64/156)

Assistance to States for curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and light weapons and collecting them; and the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects (A/64/173)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on the continuing operation of the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms and its further development (A/64/296)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/64/PV.2-23
Report of the First Committee	A/64/391
Plenary meetings	A/64/PV.55
Resolutions	64/29, 64/30, 64/32 to 64/34, 64/37, 64/38, 64/41 to 64/44, 64/46, 64/47, 64/49, 64/50, 64/53 to 64/55, 64/57
Decisions	64/515 and 64/516

100. Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly

At its twelfth special session, in 1982, the General Assembly approved the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Twelfth Special Session as the Concluding Document of that session, in which the Committee recommended that the items on which the special session had not reached decisions be taken up at the thirty-seventh session of the Assembly for further consideration (decision S-12/24).

At its thirty-seventh to sixty-third sessions, the General Assembly considered the item (resolutions 37/100 A to J, 38/73 A to J, 39/63 A to K, 40/151 A to I, 41/60 A to J, 42/39 A to K, 43/76 A to H, 44/117 A to F, 45/59 A to E, 46/37 A to F, 47/53 A to F, 48/76 A to E, 49/76 A to E, 50/71 A to E, 51/46 A to F, 52/39 A to D, 53/78 A to G, 54/55 A to F, 55/34 A to H, 56/25 A to F, 57/87 to 57/94, 58/60 to 58/65, 59/96 to 59/103, 60/83 to 60/88, 61/90 to 61/97, 62/49 to 62/53 and 63/74 to 63/81; and decisions 47/421 and 62/216).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly adopted six resolutions under the item (resolutions 64/58 to 64/63).

Document: Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/65/27).

(a) United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services

At its sixty-third session, in 2006, the General Assembly reaffirmed its decisions contained in annex IV to the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly and the report of the Secretary-General approved by the Assembly in its resolution 33/71 E; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to implement annually the Geneva-based programme within existing resources and to report thereon to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session (resolution 63/79).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 63/79).

(b) United Nations Disarmament Information Programme

At its sixty-third session, in 2006, the General Assembly recommended that the Programme focus its efforts: (a) to continue to publish in all official languages The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook; (b) to continue to maintain the disarmament website and to produce versions of the site in as many official languages as feasible; (c) to continue to intensify United Nations interaction with the public, principally non-governmental organizations and research institutes; and (d) to continue to organize discussions on topics of interest in the field of arms limitation and disarmament; invited all Member States to make further contributions to the Voluntary Trust Fund for the United Nations Disarmament Information Programme; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session a report covering both the implementation of the activities of the Programme by the United Nations system during the previous two years and the activities of the Programme contemplated by the system for the following two years (resolution 63/81).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 63/81).

(c) United Nations regional centres for peace and disarmament

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to provide all necessary support, within existing resources, to the regional centres in carrying out their programmes of activities (resolution 64/58).

No advance documentation is expected.

(d) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly, noting with regret that the Conference on Disarmament, during its 2009 session, was unable to undertake negotiations on that subject as called for in General Assembly resolution 63/75, reiterated its request to the Conference to commence negotiations in order to reach agreement on an international convention prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances; and requested the Conference to report to the Assembly on the results of those negotiations (resolution 64/59).

Document: Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/65/27).

(e) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly invited all States of the region to continue to take part in the activities of the Regional Centre and to propose items for inclusion in its programme of activities; encouraged the Regional Centre to further develop activities in all countries of the region in the important areas of peace, disarmament and development; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 64/60).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 64/60).

(f) Regional confidence-building measures: activities of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly welcomed the adoption by the States members of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa, on 8 May 2009, of the Code of Conduct for the Defence and Security Forces in Central Africa and the major strides made by States in the drafting of a legal instrument on the control of small arms and light weapons in Central Africa, and encouraged interested countries to provide their financial support to the implementation of the "Sao Tome Initiative"; requested the Secretary-General to provide the assistance needed to ensure the success of the Committee's regular biannual meetings; and called upon the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 64/61).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 64/61).

(g) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly welcomed the physical operation of the Centre from Kathmandu in close cooperation with Member States; underlined the importance of the Kathmandu process for the development of the practice of region-wide security and disarmament dialogues; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 64/63).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 64/63).

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 90)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme (A/63/129)

United Nations Disarmament Information Programme (A/63/162)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/63/PV.15, 18, 21
Report of the First Committee	A/63/390
Plenary meeting	A/63/PV.61
Resolutions	63/79 and 63/81

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 97)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific (A/64/111)

United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa (A/64/112)

United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (A/64/116)

Regional confidence-building measures: activities of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa (A/64/163)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/64/PV.2-23
Report of the First Committee	A/64/392
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.55
Resolutions	64/58, 64/59, 64/60, 64/61 and 64/63

101. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly decided that an item entitled "Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session" be included in the provisional agenda of its thirty-third and subsequent sessions (resolution S-10/2, para. 115).

At its thirty-third to sixty-third sessions, the General Assembly considered the item (resolutions 33/71 A to H, 34/83 A to M, 35/152 A to J, 36/92 A to M, 37/78 A to K, 38/183 A to P, 39/148 A to R, 40/18, 40/152 A to Q, 41/86 A to R, 42/42 A to N, 43/78 A to M, 44/119 A to H, 45/62 A to G, 46/38 A to D, 47/54 A to G, 48/77 A and B, 49/77 A to D, 50/72 A to C, 51/47 A to C, 52/40 A to C, 53/79 A and B, 54/56 A and B, 55/35 A to C, 56/26 A and B, 57/95, 57/96, 58/66, 58/67, 59/104, 59/105, 60/89 to 60/91, 61/98, and 61/99, 62/54, 62/55, 63/82 and 63/83; and decisions 34/422, 39/423, 40/428, 41/421, 44/432, 47/422 and 54/418).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly adopted two resolutions under the item (resolutions 64/64 and 64/65).

Document: Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/65/27).

(a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Conference on Disarmament to submit a report on its work to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session (resolution 64/64).

Document: Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/65/27).

(b) Report of the Disarmament Commission

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Disarmament Commission to meet for a period not exceeding three weeks during 2010, from 29 March to 16 April, and to submit a substantive report to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session (resolution 64/65).

Document: Report of the Disarmament Commission for 2010: Supplement No. 42 (A/65/42).

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 98)

Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/64/27)

Report of the Disarmament Commission for 2009: Supplement No. 42 (A/64/42)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/64/PV.2-23
Report of the First Committee	A/64/393
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.55
Resolutions	64/64 and 64/65

102. The risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East

This item, previously referred to as "Israeli nuclear armament", was included in the agenda of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1979, at the request of Iraq (A/34/142). The Assembly considered the question at its thirty-fourth to sixty-third sessions (resolutions 34/89, 35/157, 36/98, 37/82, 38/69, 39/147, 40/93, 41/93, 42/44, 43/80, 44/121, 45/63, 46/39, 47/55, 48/78, 49/78, 50/73, 51/48, 52/41, 53/80, 54/57, 55/36, 56/27, 57/97, 58/68, 59/106, 60/92, 61/103, 62/56 and 63/84).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed its previous position on the issue and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 64/66).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 64/66).

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 99)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/64/124 (Part II)
Verbatim records	A/C.1/64/PV.2-23
Report of the First Committee	A/64/394
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.55
Resolution	64/66

103. Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects

The General Assembly first considered this question at its twenty-seventh session, in 1972, under the item entitled "General and complete disarmament" (resolution 29/32 A (XXVII)). At its twenty-eighth to sixty-third sessions, the Assembly considered the question under agenda items relating to certain conventions; it welcomed the adoption, on 10 October 1980, of the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, the Protocol on

Non-detectable Fragments (Protocol I), the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices (Protocol II) and the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Incendiary Weapons (Protocol III). The Convention was opened for signature on 10 April 1981 and entered into force, with the three annexed Protocols, on 2 December 1983. The Protocol on Blinding Laser Weapons (Protocol IV) entered into force on 30 July 1998. The Protocol on Explosive Remnants of War (Protocol V) entered into force on 12 November 2006 (resolutions 3076 (XXVIII), 3255 A and B (XXIX), 3464 (XXX), 31/64, 32/152, 33/70, 34/82, 35/153, 36/93, 37/79, 38/60, 39/56, 40/84, 41/50, 42/30, 43/67, 45/64, 46/40, 47/56, 48/79, 49/79, 50/74, 51/49, 52/42, 53/81, 54/58, 55/37, 56/28, 57/98, 58/69, 59/107, 60/93, 61/100, 62/57 and 63/85; and decision 44/430).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to inform the Assembly periodically, by electronic means, of ratifications and acceptances of and accessions to the Convention, its amended article 1, and the Protocols thereto (resolution 64/67).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 100)

No documents were submitted for consideration under this item.

Verbatim records	A/C.1/64/PV.2-23
Report of the First Committee	A/64/395
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.55
Resolution	64/67

104. Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region

At its thirty-sixth session, in 1981, the General Assembly, in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security", considered that further efforts were necessary for the transformation of the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and cooperation (resolution 36/102).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/118).

At its thirty-eighth to sixty-third sessions, the General Assembly considered the question (resolutions 38/189, 39/153, 40/157, 41/89, 42/90, 43/84, 44/125, 45/79, 46/42, 47/58, 48/81, 49/81, 50/75, 51/50, 52/43, 53/82, 54/59, 55/38, 56/29, 57/99, 58/70, 59/108, 60/94, 61/101, 62/58 and 63/86).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on means to strengthen security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region (resolution 64/68).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 64/68).

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 101)

Reports of the Secretary-General	A/64/119 and Add.1
Verbatim records	A/C.1/64/PV.2-23
Report of the First Committee	A/64/396
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.55
Resolution	64/68

105. Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty

The question of the cessation of nuclear tests, independently of agreement on other disarmament measures, was discussed by the General Assembly as early as the ninth session, in 1954.

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Committee on Disarmament to initiate substantive negotiations on a comprehensive test-ban treaty as a matter of highest priority at the beginning of its 1981 session (resolution 35/145 B).

The General Assembly considered this item at its thirty-sixth to sixty-third sessions (resolutions 36/85, 37/73, 38/63, 39/53, 40/81, 41/47, 42/27, 43/64, 44/107, 45/51, 46/29, 47/47, 48/70, 49/70, 50/65, 54/63, 55/41, 57/100, 58/71, 59/109, 60/95, 61/104, 62/59 and 63/87; and decisions 51/413, 52/414, 53/422 and 56/415).

At its resumed fiftieth session, on 10 September 1996, the General Assembly adopted the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, as contained in document A/50/1027 (resolution 50/245). On 24 September 1996, the Secretary-General, as its depositary, opened the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty for signature at United Nations Headquarters.

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, to prepare a report on the efforts of States that had ratified the Treaty towards its universalization and possibilities for providing assistance on ratification procedures to States that so requested it, and to submit such a report to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session (resolution 64/69).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 64/69);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization.

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 102)

Report of the Secretary-General (A/64/137 and Add.1)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization covering the year 2008 (A/64/155)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/64/PV.2-23
Report of the First Committee	A/64/397
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.55
Resolution	64/69

106. Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction

Various aspects of the question of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons have been considered by the General Assembly at different times under several items. At the twenty-first to twenty-third sessions, from 1966 to 1968, the question was considered under the item "General and complete disarmament" (see item 95). An item entitled "Question of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons" was first included in the agenda of the Assembly at its twenty-fourth session.

The Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction entered into force on 26 March 1975.

The General Assembly considered the question at its twenty-fourth to sixty-third sessions (resolutions 2603 (XXIV), 2662 (XXV), 2826 (XXVI), 2933 (XXVII), 3077 (XXVIII), 3256 (XXIX), 3465 (XXX), 31/65, 32/77, 33/59 B, 34/72, 35/144 A to C, 36/96 A to C, 37/98 A, C and D, 38/187 A to C, 39/65 A to E, 40/92 A to C, 41/58 A to D, 42/37 A to C, 43/74 A to C, 44/115 A to C, 45/57 A to C, 46/35 A to C, 47/39, 48/65, 49/86, 50/79, 51/54, 52/47, 53/84, 54/61, 55/40, 58/72, 59/110, 60/96, 61/102, 62/60 and 63/88; and decisions 56/414 and 57/516).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly noted the increase in the number of States parties to the Convention; welcomed the successful holding of meetings as part of the 2007-2010 intersessional process; urged States parties to continue to work closely with the Implementation Support Unit of the Office for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat in fulfilling its mandate, in accordance with the decision of the Sixth Review Conference; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to render the necessary assistance to the depositary Governments and to provide such services as might be required for the implementation of the decisions and recommendations of the Review Conferences (resolution 64/70).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 103)

No documents were submitted for consideration under this item

Verbatim records	A/C.1/64/PV.2-23
Report of the First Committee	A/64/398
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.55
Resolution	64/70

H. Drug control, crime prevention and combating international terrorism in all its forms and manifestations

107. Crime prevention and criminal justice

At its fifth session, in 1950, the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to make arrangements to transfer the functions of the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission to the United Nations. Among the functions assumed by the United Nations was the convening every five years of an international congress on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, similar to those previously organized by the Commission (resolution 415 (V)).

The first United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders was held at Geneva in 1955. Nine congresses have since been held under that title (London in 1960, Stockholm in 1965, Kyoto, Japan in 1970, Geneva in 1975, Caracas in 1980, Milan, Italy in 1985, Havana in 1990, Cairo in 1995 and Vienna in 2000). The eleventh congress, entitled "United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice" was held in Bangkok in 2005, and the twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice was held in Salvador, Brazil, in April 2010.

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly recommended that a commission on crime prevention and criminal justice be established as a functional commission of the Economic and Social Council (resolution 46/152).

The General Assembly also considered the question at its forty-seventh to sixty-third sessions (resolutions 47/87, 47/89, 47/91, 48/101 to 48/103, 49/156 to 49/159, 50/145 to 50/147, 51/59 to 51/63, 52/85 to 52/91, 53/110 to 53/114, 54/125 to 54/131, 55/25, 55/59 to 55/64, 55/188, 55/255, 56/119, 56/120, 57/169 to 57/171, 57/173, 58/4, 58/135 to 58/140, 59/151 to 59/159, 60/175 to 60/177, 61/180 to 61/182, 62/172 to 62/175 and 63/193 to 63/196; and decision 59/523).

Document: Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its nineteenth session.

Technical assistance for implementing the international conventions and protocols related to terrorism

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within its mandate, to intensify its efforts to continue to systematically develop specialized legal knowledge in the area of counter-terrorism and pertinent thematic areas of relevance to the mandates of the Office and to provide, upon request, technical assistance for building the capacity of Member States to ratify and implement the international conventions and protocols related to terrorism, especially through the preparation of technical tools and publications and the training of criminal justice officials, and requested the Office to report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its nineteenth session on the activities of the Office in that regard; and also requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 64/177).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 64/177).

Strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity

At the same session, the General Assembly noted that 2010 marks the tenth anniversary of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and, mindful of the need to ensure universal adherence to and full implementation of that Convention and the Protocols thereto; requested that the Secretary-General convene, in the second quarter of 2010, a special one-day high-level meeting of the Assembly on transnational organized crime, aimed at fostering universal adherence to the Convention and its Protocols and at strengthening international cooperation; also requested that the Secretary-General organize a special treaty event to promote the ratification or the accession to the Convention and its Protocols during that special session; and recommended that the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime organize, during its fifth session, a high-level segment to discuss new and emerging forms of crimes and ways and means of enhancing the implementation of the Convention and the Protocols thereto. The General Assembly took note of the report of the intergovernmental group of experts to review and update the Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Women in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, convened in accordance with Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice decision 17/1 of 18 April 2008, entitled "Strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses to violence against women and girls", and looked forward to the consideration of that report by the Commission at its nineteenth session.

The General Assembly welcomed resolution 18/3 adopted by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its eighteenth session (19-24 April 2009), which established a standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on governance and finance, whose mandate shall be in effect until the session of the Commission to be held in the first half of 2011.

The General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session on the implementation of the mandates of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, reflecting also emerging policy issues and possible responses (resolution 64/179).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 64/179).

Improving the coordination of efforts against trafficking in persons

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly urged Member States that had not yet done so to consider taking measures to ratify or accede to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, and to implement fully all aspects of those instruments; reiterated its request that the Secretary-General provide the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme with sufficient resources for the full implementation of its mandates on combating trafficking in persons, in conformity with its high priorities, and to provide adequate support to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice; invited Member States to provide voluntary contributions to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime for the purpose of providing assistance to Member States upon request; and requested that the Secretary-General

submit to the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, and to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session, a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 64/178).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 64/178).

United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to intensify efforts to mobilize all relevant entities of the United Nations system to provide the necessary financial and technical support to the Institute to enable it to fulfil its mandate; called upon the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to work closely with the Institute; requested the Secretary-General to enhance the promotion of regional cooperation, coordination and collaboration in the fight against crime, especially in its transnational dimension, which cannot be dealt with adequately by national action alone; and also requested the Secretary-General to continue making concrete proposals, including for the provision of additional core professional staff, to strengthen the programmes and activities of the Institute and to report to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 64/181).

Document: Report of the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (resolution 64/181).

Preparations for the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to begin preparation of a draft declaration at intersessional meetings to be held well in advance of the Twelfth Congress, taking into account the recommendations of the regional preparatory meetings; reiterated its decision that the high-level segment of the Twelfth Congress be held during the last two days of the Congress in order to allow Heads of State or Government or government ministers to focus on the main substantive agenda items of the Congress; emphasized the importance of the workshops to be held during the Twelfth Congress, and invited Member States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and other relevant entities to provide financial, organizational and technical support to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and to the institutes of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network for the preparations for the workshops; called upon the Twelfth Congress to formulate concrete proposals for further follow-up and action, paying particular attention to practical arrangements relating to the effective implementation of the international legal instruments pertaining to transnational organized crime, terrorism and corruption and technical assistance activities relating thereto; requested the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its nineteenth session to give high priority to considering the conclusions and recommendations of the Twelfth Congress, with a view to recommending, through the Economic and Social Council, appropriate follow-up by the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session; and requested the Secretary-General to ensure proper follow-up to its resolution 64/180 and to report thereon, through the Commission on Crime

Prevention and Criminal Justice, to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session (resolution 64/180).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General on the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (resolution 64/180).

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 104)

Report of the Secretary-General:

Implementation of the mandates of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, with particular reference to the technical cooperation activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (A/64/123)

African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (A/64/121)

Improving the coordination of efforts against trafficking in persons (A/64/130)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime on its fourth session (A/64/99)

Summary records	A/C.3/64/SR.5-7, 10, 15, 25, 42 and 43
Report of the Third Committee	A/64/440 and Corr.1
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.65
Resolutions	64/177 to 64/181

108. International drug control

The item entitled "International campaign against traffic in drugs" was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of Bolivia (A/36/193). Since its thirty-seventh session, the Assembly has regularly considered the item. At its forty-fourth session, the Assembly decided to change the title of the item to "International action to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking" (resolution 44/142). At its forty-sixth and forty-seventh sessions, the item appeared as "Narcotic drugs" (resolutions 46/101 and 47/98). Since then, the title of the item has been "International drug control".

In 1998, at its twentieth special session, devoted to countering the world drug problem, the General Assembly adopted the Political Declaration (resolution S-20/2, annex), the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction (resolution S-20/3, annex) and measures to enhance international cooperation to counter the world drug problem (resolutions S-20/4 A to E). The Commission on Narcotic Drugs, at its forty-second session, decided to submit a report to the General Assembly in 2003 and 2008 on the progress achieved in meeting the goals and targets set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session (Commission resolution 42/11).

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly adopted the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction (resolution 54/132, annex).

The General Assembly also considered the item from its fifty-fifth to sixty-third sessions (resolutions 55/65, 56/124, 57/174, 58/141, 59/163, 60/178, 61/183, 62/176 and 63/197).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly adopted the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem, as adopted at the high-level segment of the fifty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, and called upon States to take the necessary measures to fully implement the actions set out therein, with a view to attaining in a timely manner their goals and targets; urged the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to increase collaboration with intergovernmental, international and relevant regional organizations involved in combating the world drug problem, as appropriate, in order to share best practices and to maximize the benefits from their unique comparative advantage; urged all Governments to provide the fullest possible financial and political support to the Office by widening its donor base and increasing voluntary contributions, in particular general-purpose contributions, so as to enable it to continue, expand, improve and strengthen its operational and technical cooperation activities, within its mandates, in particular with a view to the full implementation of the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session and the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem, and recommended that a sufficient share of the regular budget of the United Nations continue to be allocated to the Office to enable it to carry out its mandates in a consistent and stable manner; urged all Member States to implement the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction and to strengthen their national efforts to counter the abuse of illicit drugs in their populations, in particular among children and young people; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 64/182).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 64/182).

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 105)

Report of the Secretary-General on international cooperation against the world drug problem (A/64/120)

Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on the outcome of the high-level segment of its fifty-second session on progress achieved in meeting the goals and targets set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session (A/64/92-E/2009/98)

Summary records	A/C.3/64/SR.5-7, 15 and 43
Report of the Third Committee	A/64/441
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.65
Resolution	64/182

109. Measures to eliminate international terrorism

This item was included in the agenda of the twenty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1972, further to an initiative of the Secretary-General (A/8791 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1). At that session, the Assembly decided to establish the Ad Hoc Committee on International Terrorism, consisting of 35 members (resolution 3034 (XXVII)).

The General Assembly considered the item biennially at its thirty-fourth to forty-eighth sessions, and annually thereafter (resolutions 34/145, 36/109, 38/130, 40/61, 42/159, 44/29, 46/51, 49/60, 50/53, 51/210, 52/164, 52/165, 53/108, 54/110, 55/158, 56/88, 57/27, 58/81, 59/46, 60/43, 61/40, 62/71 and 63/129; and decision 48/411).

At its fifty-first session, the General Assembly established an Ad Hoc Committee to elaborate an international convention for the suppression of terrorist bombings and, subsequently, an international convention for the suppression of acts of nuclear terrorism, to supplement related existing international instruments, and thereafter to address means of further developing a comprehensive legal framework of conventions dealing with international terrorism (resolution 51/210). Through the work of the Committee, the Assembly has thus far adopted three counter-terrorism instruments. The Committee is currently engaged in discussions on the elaboration of a draft comprehensive convention on international terrorism.

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided that the Ad Hoc Committee established by Assembly resolution 51/210 should, on an expedited basis, continue to elaborate the draft comprehensive convention on international terrorism and should continue to discuss the item included in its agenda by Assembly resolution 54/110 concerning the question of convening a high-level conference under the auspices of the United Nations; and also decided that the Committee should meet from 12 to 16 April 2010 in order to fulfil that mandate (resolution 64/118).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Ad Hoc Committee established by General Assembly resolution 51/210 of 17 December 1996 on its fourteenth session: Supplement No. 37 (A/65/37);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 50/53 and 64/118).

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 106)

Report of the Ad Hoc Committee established by General Assembly resolution 51/210 of 17 December 1996 on its thirteenth session: Supplement No. 37 (A/64/37)

Report of the Secretary-General (A/64/161 and Add.1)

Summary records	A/C.6/64/SR.2-5, 14, 24 and 25
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/64/453
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.64
Resolution	64/118

I. Organizational, administrative and other matters

110. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization

Article 98 of the Charter requires the Secretary-General to make an annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the Organization. An item is included in the provisional agenda of the Assembly pursuant to rules 13 (a) and 48 of the rules of procedure, and to resolution 51/241.

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (decision 64/504).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization: Supplement No. 1 (A/65/1).

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 107)

Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization: Supplement No. 1 (A/64/1)

Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.15
Decision	64/504

111. Report of the Secretary-General on the Peacebuilding Fund

The Peacebuilding Fund was established by the General Assembly on 20 December 2005 as a multi-year standing fund for post-conflict peacebuilding, funded by voluntary contributions and taking due account of existing instruments, with the objective of ensuring the immediate release of resources needed to launch peacebuilding activities and the availability of appropriate financing for recovery (resolution 60/180).

At its resumed sixtieth session, in September 2006, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit an annual report to the Assembly on the operations and activities of the Fund (resolution 60/287).

The third annual report (A/64/217-S/2009/419) covers the activities of the Fund from 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009 and the revision of its Terms of Reference.

The fourth annual report will be submitted at the sixty-fifth session, providing performance progress of the Fund. The focus will now be the Outcome Report on Peacebuilding Fund Results and outcome results to date.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 60/287).

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 108)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Peacebuilding Fund (A/64/217-S/2009/419)

Peacebuilding in the immediate aftermath of conflict (A/63/881-S/2009/304)

Plenary meetings	A/64/PV.49 and 50 (joint debate with agenda item 10)

112. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations

Article 12, paragraph 1, of the Charter stipulates that, while the Security Council is exercising in respect of any dispute or situation the functions assigned to it in the Charter, the General Assembly shall not make any recommendation with regard to that dispute or situation unless the Council so requests.

Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter and rule 49 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly provide that the Secretary-General, with the consent of the Security Council, shall notify the General Assembly at each session of any matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security which are being dealt with by the Council and shall similarly notify the Assembly immediately if the Council ceases to deal with such matters.

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly took note of the communication from the Secretary-General (A/64/300) without discussion (decision 64/509).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General (A/65/300).

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 109)

Note by the Secretary-General	A/64/300
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.43
Decision	64/509

113. Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs

(a) Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council

In accordance with Article 23 of the Charter, as amended,[6] the Security Council consists of five permanent members (China, France, Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America) and 10 non-permanent members elected by the General Assembly for a term of two years. In accordance with rule 142 of the rules of procedure, the General Assembly elects each year five non-permanent members of the Security Council. At its eighteenth session, in 1963, the Assembly decided that the non-permanent members of the Council should be elected according to the following pattern (resolution 1991 A (XVIII)):

(a) Five from African and Asian States;

(b) One from Eastern European States;

(c) Two from Latin American States;

(d) Two from Western European and other States.

[6] By an amendment dated 17 December 1963 (resolution 1991 A (XVIII)), which came into force on 31 August 1965, the General Assembly increased the number of non-permanent members of the Security Council from 6 to 10.

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly elected five non-permanent members of the Security Council (decision 64/402). At present, the Council is thus composed of the following 15 Member States:

Austria,* Bosnia and Herzegovina,** Brazil,** China, France, Gabon,** Japan,* Lebanon,** Mexico,* Nigeria,** Russian Federation, Turkey,* Uganda,* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2010.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 2011.

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Austria, Japan, Mexico, Turkey and Uganda. As stipulated in rule 144 of the rules of procedure, a retiring member is not eligible for immediate re-election.

In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. Under rule 83 of the rules of procedure, the non-permanent members of the Security Council are elected by a two-thirds majority.

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 110 (a))

Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.20
Decision	64/402

(b) Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council

In accordance with Article 61 of the Charter, as amended,[7] the Economic and Social Council consists of 54 members elected for a term of three years. Under rule 145 of the rules of procedure, the General Assembly shall elect each year 18 members of the Economic and Social Council. At its twenty-sixth session, in 1971, the General Assembly decided that the members of the Council should be elected according to the following pattern (resolution 2847 (XXVI)):

(a) Fourteen members from African States;

(b) Eleven members from Asian States;

(c) Ten members from Latin American and Caribbean States;

(d) Thirteen members from Western European and other States;

(e) Six members from Eastern European States.

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly elected 18 members of the Council and also elected Australia, Finland, Malta and Turkey to replace New Zealand, Sweden, Greece and Portugal, respectively, which relinquished their seats (decision 64/403). At present, the Council is thus composed of the following 54 Member States:

[7] By an amendment dated 17 December 1963 (resolution 1991 B (XVIII)), which came into force on 31 August 1965, the General Assembly increased the membership of the Economic and Social Council from 18 to 27; by an amendment dated 20 December 1971 (resolution 2847 (XXVI)), which came into force on 24 September 1973, the Assembly increased the membership of the Council to 54.

Argentina,*** Australia,* Bahamas,*** Bangladesh,*** Belgium,*** Brazil,* Cameroon,* Canada,*** Chile,*** China,* Comoros,*** Congo,* Côte d'Ivoire,** Egypt,*** Estonia,** Finland,* France,** Germany,** Ghana,*** Guatemala,** Guinea-Bissau,** India,** Iraq,*** Italy,*** Japan,** Liechtenstein,** Malaysia,* Malta,** Mauritius,** Mongolia,*** Morocco,** Mozambique,* Namibia,** Niger,* Norway,* Pakistan,* Peru,** Philippines,*** Poland,* Republic of Korea,* Republic of Moldova,* Russian Federation,* Rwanda,*** Saint Kitts and Nevis,** Saint Lucia,* Saudi Arabia,** Slovakia,*** Turkey,** Ukraine,*** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,* United States of America,*** Uruguay,* Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)** and Zambia.***

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2010.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 2011.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2012.

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Australia, Brazil, Cameroon, China, Congo, Finland, Malaysia, Mozambique, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay. As stipulated in rule 146 of the rules of procedure, a retiring member is eligible for immediate re-election.

In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. Under rule 83 of the rules of procedure, the members of the Economic and Social Council are elected by a two-thirds majority.

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 110 (b))

Letter dated 15 October 2009 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly (A/64/493)

Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.25
Decision	64/403

114. Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other elections

(a) Election of seven members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination

In accordance with paragraph 7 of the terms of reference of the Committee for Programme and Coordination (Economic and Social Council resolution 2008 (LX), annex), the Committee consists of 21 members nominated by the Economic and Social Council and elected by the General Assembly for a term of office of three years on the basis of equitable geographical distribution. At its forty-second session, the Assembly decided (decision 42/450) that the Committee should be composed of 34 States Members of the United Nations, elected for three-year terms on the basis of equitable geographical distribution, as follows:

(a) Nine seats for African States;

(b) Seven seats for Asian States;

(c) Seven seats for Latin American and Caribbean States;

(d) Seven seats for Western European and other States;

(e) Four seats for Eastern European States.

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly elected six members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination to fill vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of seven members (decision 64/404). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 30 States:

Argentina,** Armenia,** Bangladesh,* Belarus,** Brazil,** Central African Republic,** China,* Comoros,*** Cuba,** Guinea,** Haiti,*** India,** Iran (Islamic Republic of),** Israel,*** Italy,** Jamaica,* Kazakhstan,** Kenya,* Libyan Arab Jamahiriya,* Namibia,*** Niger,* Nigeria,** Pakistan,** Republic of Korea,* Russian Federation,*** South Africa,** Spain,** Ukraine,** Uruguay** and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).***

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2010.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 2011.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2012.

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly still needs to fill the four remaining seats on the Committee.

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Bangladesh, China, Jamaica, Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Niger and Republic of Korea. Members of the Committee are eligible for immediate re-election.[8]

Document: Note by the Secretary-General.

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 111 (a))

Note by the Secretary-General: election of seven members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination (A/64/307)

Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.35
Decision	64/404

(b) Election of five members of the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission

At its sixtieth session, in 2005, the General Assembly decided, acting concurrently with the Security Council, in accordance with Articles 7, 22 and 29 of the Charter of the United Nations, to establish the Peacebuilding Commission as an intergovernmental advisory body that would have a standing Organizational Committee, responsible for developing its own rules of procedure and working methods, and comprising:

(a) Seven members of the Security Council, including permanent members, selected according to rules and procedures decided by the Council;

[8] At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided that the practice of dispensing with the secret ballot for elections to subsidiary organs when the number of candidates corresponded to the number of seats to be filled should become standard, unless a delegation specifically requested a vote on a given election (decision 34/401, para. 16).

(b) Seven members of the Economic and Social Council, elected from regional groups according to rules and procedures decided by the Council, giving due consideration to those countries that had experienced post-conflict recovery;

(c) Five top providers of assessed contributions to United Nations budgets and of voluntary contributions to United Nations funds, programmes and agencies, including a standing peacebuilding fund, that were not among those selected in (a) or (b) above, selected by and from among the 10 top providers, giving due consideration to the size of their contributions;

(d) Five top providers of military personnel and civilian police to United Nations missions that were not among those selected in (a), (b) or (c) above, selected by and from among the 10 top providers, giving due consideration to the size of their contributions;

(e) Giving due consideration to representation from all regional groups in the overall composition of the Committee and to representation from countries that had experienced post-conflict recovery, seven additional members would be elected according to rules and procedures decided by the General Assembly;

and decided that members of the Committee would serve for renewable terms of two years, as applicable, and that the arrangements set out in the resolution would be reviewed five years after its adoption (resolution 60/180).

At the resumed sixtieth session, in 2006, the following elections/selections took place, in accordance with paragraph 4 (a) to (d) of General Assembly resolution 60/180 and Security Council resolution 1645 (2005):

(a) The Security Council selected China, Denmark, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United Republic of Tanzania and the United States of America as members of the Committee;

(b) The Economic and Social Council elected Angola, Belgium, Brazil, Guinea-Bissau, Indonesia, Poland and Sri Lanka as members;

(c) Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands and Norway were selected as the five top providers of assessed contributions to United Nations budgets and of voluntary contributions to United Nations funds, programmes and agencies, including a standing peacebuilding fund;

(d) Bangladesh, Ghana, India, Nigeria and Pakistan were selected as the five top providers of military personnel and civilian police to United Nations missions.

At its resumed sixtieth session, in May 2006, the General Assembly, noting the following distribution of seats for 2006 among the five regional groups in the Organizational Committee that had resulted from elections and/or selections that had taken place so far: (a) five members from African States; (b) seven members from Asian States; (c) two members from Eastern European States; (d) one member from Latin American and Caribbean States; and (e) nine members from Western European and other States, decided that the seven seats for election by the General Assembly for membership in the Committee for 2006 would be distributed among the five regional groups as follows: (a) two seats for African States; (b) one seat for Asian States; (c) one seat for Eastern European States; (d) three seats for Latin

American and Caribbean States; and (e) no seats for Western European and other States; and also decided that the term of membership should be staggered, and that two members from different regional groups, to be drawn by lots in the first election, should serve for an initial period of one year; that each of the five regional groups should have no less than three seats in the overall composition of the Committee; that the elections to be held by the Assembly in 2006 would set no precedent for future elections and that the distribution of seats as set out above would be reviewed annually, on the basis of changes in the membership in other categories established in paragraph 4 (a) to (d) of resolution 60/180 and Security Council resolution 1645 (2005) (resolution 60/261).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly decided that, beginning with the election to be held during the sixty-third session, the term of office of the members of the Assembly on the Organizational Committee should begin on 1 January instead of 23 June; and invited other bodies with members on the Organizational Committee that have not yet done so to adjust the term of office of their respective members so that the term of office of all members of the Organizational Committee can start on 1 January (resolution 63/145).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly, pursuant to its resolutions 60/180 of 20 December 2005 and 63/145 of 18 December 2008, elected the Czech Republic and Peru as members of the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission for a two-year term of office, beginning on 1 January 2010 to fill the vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of Georgia and Jamaica.

Pursuant to paragraphs 4 (a) to (d) of resolution 60/180, 24 States had already been elected and/or selected as members of the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission: China, France, Gabon, Mexico, Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America selected by the Security Council; Australia, Brazil, Egypt, Guinea-Bissau, Morocco, Poland and Republic of Korea elected by the Economic and Social Council; Canada, Germany, Japan, Netherlands and Sweden selected by and from among the top 10 providers of assessed contributions to United Nations budgets and of voluntary contributions to United Nations funds, programmes and agencies, including a standing peacebuilding fund; and Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Nigeria and Pakistan selected by and from among the top 10 providers of military personnel and civilian police to United Nations missions.

As a result, the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission is composed of the following 31 Member States: Australia,** Bangladesh,** Benin,** Brazil,** Canada,** Chile,** China,* Czech Republic,*** Egypt,** France,* Gabon,** Germany,** Guinea-Bissau,** India,** Japan,** Mexico,** Morocco,** Nepal,** Netherlands,** Nigeria,** Pakistan,** Peru,*** Poland,** Republic of Korea,** Russian Federation,* South Africa,** Sweden,** Thailand,** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,* United States of America* and Uruguay.**

* Permanent members of the Security Council.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 2010.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2011.

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats occupied by the following countries whose terms of office expire on 31 December 2010: Benin, Chile, South Africa, Thailand and Uruguay.

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 104 (b))

Plenary meeting	A/63/PV.73
Decision	63/415

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 111 (g))

Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.67
Decision	64/414

(c) Election of fifteen members of the Human Rights Council

At its resumed sixtieth session, in March 2006, the General Assembly decided to establish the Human Rights Council, based in Geneva, in replacement of the Commission on Human Rights, as a subsidiary organ of the Assembly; decided also that the Council would consist of 47 Member States, which would be elected directly and individually by secret ballot by the majority of the members of the Assembly; that the membership would be based on equitable geographical distribution, and seats would be distributed as follows among regional groups: (a) Group of African States, 13; (b) Group of Asian States, 13; (c) Group of Eastern European States, 6; (d) Group of Latin American and Caribbean States, 8; and (e) Group of Western European and other States, 7; and that the members of the Council would serve for a period of three years and would not be eligible for immediate re-election after two consecutive terms; and decided further that the terms of membership would be staggered, and such decision would be taken for the first election by the drawing of lots, taking into consideration equitable geographical distribution (resolution 60/251).

At its resumed sixty-fourth session, on 13 May 2010, the General Assembly elected the following 14 members for a three-year term of office beginning on 19 June 2010: Angola, Ecuador, Guatemala, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Poland, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Spain, Switzerland, Thailand and Uganda to fill the vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of Angola, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Italy, Madagascar, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Philippines, Qatar, Slovenia and South Africa (decision 64/422).

As of 19 June 2010, the Council is composed of the following members:

Angola,*** Argentina,* Bahrain,* Bangladesh,** Belgium,** Brazil,* Burkina Faso,* Cameroon,** Chile,* China,** Cuba,** Djibouti,** Ecuador,*** France,* Gabon,* Ghana,* Guatemala,*** Hungary,** Japan,* Jordan,** Kyrgyzstan,** Libyan Arab Jamahiriya,*** Malaysia,*** Maldives,*** Mauritania,*** Mauritius,** Mexico,** Nigeria,** Norway,** Pakistan,* Poland,*** Qatar,*** Republic of Korea,* Republic of Moldova,*** Russian Federation,** Saudi Arabia,** Senegal,** Slovakia,* Spain,*** Switzerland,*** Thailand,***

Uganda,*** Ukraine,* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,* United States of America,** Uruguay** and Zambia.*

* Term of office expires on 18 June 2011.
** Term of office expires on 18 June 2012.
*** Term of office expires on 18 June 2013.

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the 15 seats occupied by the countries whose term of office expires on 18 June 2011.

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 111 (h))

Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.86
Decision	64/422

115. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments

(a) Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, established by the General Assembly in 1946 (resolution 14 (I)), acts in an advisory capacity to the Assembly and makes recommendations to it on the United Nations budget and related matters and on the administrative budgets of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency. Details on the appointment, membership and functions of the Advisory Committee can be found in rules 155 to 157 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly appointed five members of the Advisory Committee (decisions 64/408 A and B). At present, the Advisory Committee is composed of the following 16 members:

Mrs. Aïcha Afifi (Morocco),** Mrs. Renata Archini (Italy),** Mr. Jorge Flores Callejas (Honduras),* Ms. Jasminka Dinić (Croatia),*** Mr. Imtiaz Hussain (Pakistan),* Mr. Vladimir Iosifov (Russian Federation),** Ms. Misako Kaji (Japan),* Mr. Collen V. Kelapile (Botswana),*** Mr. Jerry Kramer (Canada),* Mr. Peter Maddens (Belgium),*. Ms. Susan M. McLurg (United States of America),** Mr. Stafford Neil (Jamaica),*** Mr. Anupam Ray (India),* Mr. Mohammad Mustafa Tal (Jordan),*** Mr. Alejandro Torres Lépori (Argentina)** and Ms. Nonye Udo (Nigeria).***

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2010.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 2011.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2012.

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Callejas, Mr. Hussain, Ms. Kaji, Mr. Kramer, Mr. Maddens and Mr. Ray.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General (A/65/101).

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 112 (a))

Report of the Fifth Committee	A/64/524 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/64/PV.48 and 75
Decisions	64/408 A and B

(b) Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions

The Committee on Contributions, established by the General Assembly in 1946 (resolution 14 (I)), advises the Assembly concerning the apportionment, under Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations, of the expenses of the Organization among Members (see also item 131). Details on the appointment, membership and functions of the Committee can be found in rules 158 to 160 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly appointed six members of the Committee (decision 64/409). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 18 members:

Mr. Andrzej T. Abraszewski (Poland),*** Mr. Joseph Acakpo-Satchivi (Benin),* Mr. Meshal Al-Mansour (Kuwait),*** Mr. Abdelmalek Bouheddou (Algeria),* Mr. Elmi Ahmed Dualeh (Somalia),*** Mr. Gordon Eckersley (Australia),* Mr. Eduardo Manuel da Fonseca Fernandes Ramos (Portugal),* Mr. Bernardo Greiver del Hoyo (Uruguay),* Mr. Luis Mariano Hermosillo Sosa (Mexico),* Mr. Ihor V. Humenny (Ukraine),*** Mr. Vyacheslav Anatolievich Logutov (Russian Federation),** Mr. Richard Moon (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland),** Mr. Hae-yun Park (Republic of Korea),** Mr. Gönke Roscher (Germany),** Ms. Lisa P. Spratt (United States of America),*** Mr. Shigeki Sumi (Japan),*** Mr. Courtney H. Williams (Jamaica)** and Mr. Wu Gang (China).**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2010.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 2011.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2012.

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Acakpo-Satchivi, Mr. Bouheddou, Mr. Eckersley, Mr. Greiver del Hoyo, Mr. Hermosillo Sosa and Mr. da Fonseca Fernandes Ramos.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General (A/65/102).

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 112 (b))

Notes by the Secretary-General	A/64/102 and Rev.1 and A/C.5/64/5
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/64/525
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.48
Decision	64/409

(c) Confirmation of the appointment of members of the Investments Committee

The Investments Committee, established by the General Assembly in 1947 (resolution 155 (II)), advises the Secretary-General on the investment of the assets of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund and other United Nations funds.

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly confirmed the appointment by the Secretary-General of two members of the Investments Committee for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2010 and one member for a one-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2010 and ending on 31 December 2010 (decision 64/410). At present, the Committee is composed of the following nine members:

Mr. Masakazu Arikawa (Japan),** Mr. Emilio J. Cárdenas (Argentina),*** Mr. Fernando G. Chico Pardo (Mexico),* Mr. Madhav Dhar (India),** Mr. Achim Kassow (Germany),* Mr. Nemir A. Kirdar (Iraq),** Mr. William J. McDonough (United States of America),* Ms. Linah K. Mohohlo (Botswana)*** and Ms. Hélène Ploix (France).*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2010.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 2011.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2012.

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly will be asked to confirm the appointment by the Secretary-General of four persons to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Chico Pardo, Mr. Kassow, Mr. McDonough and Ms. Ploix.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General (A/65/103).

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 112 (c))

Notes by the Secretary-General	A/64/103 and A/C.5/64/6
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/64/526
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.48
Decision	64/410

(d) Appointment of members of the International Civil Service Commission

(i) Appointment of members of the Commission

(ii) Designation of the Chairman of the Commission

The International Civil Service Commission, established by the General Assembly in 1974 (resolution 3357 (XXIX)) for the regulation and coordination of the conditions of service of the United Nations common system, consists of 15 members appointed by the Assembly, of whom 2, designated Chair and Vice-Chair, serve full-time.

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly appointed five members of the International Civil Service Commission for a four-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2009 (decision 64/412). At present, the Commission is composed of the following 15 members:

Mr. Kingston Papie Rhodes (Sierra Leone),* Chair; Mr. Wolfgang Stöckl (Germany),*** Vice-Chair; Mr. Daasebre Oti Boateng (Ghana),* Mr. Fatih Bouayad-Agha (Algeria),** Mr. Shamsher M. Chowdhury (Bangladesh),** Mr. Minoru Endo (Japan),*** Mr. Guillermo Enrique González (Argentina),* Mr. Vladimir Morozov (Russian Federation),** Ms. Lucretia Myers (United States of America),*** Mr. Gilberto Paranhos Velloso (Brazil),*** Ms. Anita Szlazak (Canada),* Mr. Gian Luigi Valenza (Italy),*** Mr. Wang Xiaochu (China),** Mr. Eugeniusz Wyzner (Poland)* and Mr. El Hassane Zahid (Morocco).**

---

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2010.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 2012.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2013.

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Rhodes, Mr. Boateng, Mr. González, Ms. Szlazak and Mr. Wyzner.

Furthermore, as the term of office of the current Chair will also expire on 31 December 2010, in accordance with article 2 of the statute of the Commission, it will be necessary for the General Assembly to designate a Chair at its sixty-fifth session.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General (A/65/104).

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 112 (e))

Notes by the Secretary-General	A/64/105 and A/C.5/64/8 and Add.1
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/64/528
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.48
Decision	64/412

(e) Appointment of members of the Independent Audit Advisory Committee

The Independent Audit Advisory Committee, established by the General Assembly on 23 December 2005 (resolution 60/248, sect. XIII), advises the Assembly on issues it considers appropriate concerning the scope, content and outcome of the work of audit entities and assists the Assembly in discharging its oversight responsibilities. In its resolution 61/275, the Assembly approved the terms of reference for the Committee and decided that it should comprise five members, to be elected by the General Assembly. Details on the appointment, membership and functions of the Advisory Committee are contained in the annex to the same resolution.

In order to facilitate the election of members of the Committee, the names of the candidates and other relevant information should be submitted to the Secretary-General. It is the understanding of the Secretary-General that regional groups are encouraged to present at least two candidates for election to the Committee and that each regional group will be entitled to one seat in the Committee (see A/C.5/61/SR.58).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly appointed three members of the Independent Audit Advisory Committee for a three-year term of office beginning on

1 January 2008 and ending on 31 December 2010, and two members for a four-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2008 and ending on 31 December 2011 (decision 62/413). At present, the Committee is composed of the following five members:

Mr. David M. Walker (United States of America),** Chair; Mr. Vadim V. Dubinkin (Russian Federation),* Mr. Vijayendra Nath Kaul (India),* Mr. John Muwanga (Uganda)** and Mr. Adrian Patrick Strachan (Jamaica).*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2010.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 2011.

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the vacancy that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Dubinkin, Mr. Kaul and Mr. Strachan.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General (A/65/105).

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 114 (f))

Notes by the Secretary-General	A/62/106 and A/C.5/62/9
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/62/533
Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.52
Decision	62/413

(f) Appointment of members of the Committee on Conferences

The Committee on Conferences, established in 1974 by the General Assembly (resolution 3351 (XXIX)), was retained by the Assembly at its forty-third session as a permanent subsidiary organ. The Committee's functions and composition are set out in resolution 43/222 B.

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly took note of the appointment by its President of six members of the Committee on Conferences for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2010 (decisions 64/407 A and B). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 20 States:[9]

Argentina,* Austria,* China,* Congo,** Côte d'Ivoire,*** France,** Germany,*** Japan,* Kenya,* Malaysia,** Mexico,** Mozambique,** Nigeria,*** Panama,*** Philippines,** Russian Federation,** Syrian Arab Republic,*** Tunisia,* United States of America* and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).***

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2010.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 2011.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2012.

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Argentina, Austria, China, Japan, Kenya, Tunisia

[9] One vacancy remains to be filled from Eastern European States for a member whose term of office would begin on the date of appointment and would expire on 31 December 2012.

and United States of America. As stipulated in paragraph 3 of resolution 43/222 B, retiring members of the Committee are eligible for reappointment.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General (A/65/106).

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 112 (f))

Note by the Secretary-General	A/64/107
Plenary meetings	A/64/PV.35 and 82
Decisions	64/407 A and B

(g) Appointment of members of the Consultative Committee of the United Nations Development Fund for Women

At its thirty-first session, in 1976, the General Assembly requested the President of the Assembly to select, with due regard to regional distribution, in the first instance for a period of three years, five Member States, each of which should appoint a representative to serve on the Consultative Committee on the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women (resolution 31/133).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly, in establishing the United Nations Development Fund for Women as a separate and identifiable entity in autonomous association with the United Nations Development Programme, resolved that the President of the Assembly should designate, with due regard for the financing of the Fund from voluntary contributions and to equitable geographical distribution, five Member States to serve on the Consultative Committee for a period of three years, on the understanding that each State member of the Committee should designate a person with relevant expertise and experience in development cooperation activities, including those benefiting women, to serve on the Committee (resolution 39/125, annex).

At its sixty-second session, mindful of the need to maintain the institutional memory of the Consultative Committee and taking note of the resignation of two of its members, the General Assembly decided that the two new members of the Committee would be granted a full term of three years beginning on 1 January 2008 and ending on 31 December 2010; that the remaining three members of the Committee would continue to serve their three-year terms ending on 31 December 2009; and that the future designation of members of the Committee would follow the pattern decided upon above (decision 62/521).

At the same session, the General Assembly took note of the appointment by its President of the following States as members of the Consultative Committee for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2008: Chile and Republic of Korea (decision 62/414).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly took note of the appointment by its President of the following States as members of the Consultative Committee for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2010: Czech Republic, Egypt and Sweden (decision 64/413).

At its sixty-fifth session, the President of the General Assembly will need to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of two Committee members on 31 December 2010.

The composition of the Consultative Committee can be found in decision 64/413.

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 112 (h))

Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.67
Decision	64/413

116. Admission of new Members to the United Nations

The question of the admission of new Members to the United Nations is governed, inter alia, by Article 4 of the Charter, rules 58 to 60 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council and rules 134 to 138 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly. In accordance with Article 4, paragraph 2, of the Charter, the admission of new Members is effected by a decision of the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. Under rule 83 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly, a two-thirds majority is required for the admission of new Members.

As of 15 June 2010, no documents had been circulated under this item.

A list of the Member States, which now number 192, with an indication of the date on which they were admitted to membership in the United Nations, is available on the United Nations web page: www.un.org.

117. Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit

At its fifty-third session, in 1998, the General Assembly decided to designate its fifty-fifth session "The Millennium Assembly of the United Nations" and decided to convene as part of that Assembly a Millennium Summit of the United Nations for a limited number of days (resolution 53/202).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted the United Nations Millennium Declaration (resolution 55/2).

The item entitled "Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit" was included in the agenda of the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly at the request of Algeria, Finland, Namibia, Poland, Singapore and Venezuela (A/55/235).

The General Assembly considered the item at its fifty-seventh to sixty-third sessions (resolutions 57/144, 57/145, 58/3, 58/16, 58/291, 59/27, 59/57, 59/145, 59/291, 59/314, 60/265, 60/283, 61/16, 61/244 to 61/246, 62/214, 62/270, 62/277, 62/278, 63/23, 63/142, 63/235 and 63/281; and decision 61/562).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to report on progress made in the implementation of the development outcome of the 2005 World Summit in the framework of the comprehensive report on the follow-up to the Millennium Declaration and the 2005 World Summit Outcome (resolution 60/265).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly, inter alia, adopted a resolution on strengthening the Economic and Social Council and decided to review its implementation at its sixty-fifth session (resolution 61/16).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to convene the High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixty-fifth session from 20 September to 22 September 2010 in New York, focusing on accelerating progress towards the achievement of all the Millennium Development Goals by 2015 (resolution 64/184).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 60/265) (see also item 13);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 64/184);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 64/265).

References for the sixtieth session (agenda items 46 and 120)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/60/883 and Add.1 and 2
Draft resolution	A/60/L.59
Plenary meetings	A/60/PV.92 and 93
Resolution	60/265

References for the sixty-first session (agenda items 47 and 113)

Note by the Secretary-General	A/61/383
Draft resolution	A/61/L.24
Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.56
Resolution	61/16

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 116)

Report of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Assistance and Support to Victims of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (A/62/595)

Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.79
Resolution	62/214

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 107)

Draft resolutions	A/63/L.8/Rev.1 and Add.1, A/63/L.25/Rev.1 and Add.1, A/63/L.27 and Add.1 and A/63/L.64 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/63/PV.51, 68 (joint debate with items 44 and 112), 69, 73 and 85
Resolutions	63/23, 63/142, 63/235 and 63/281

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda items 48 and 114)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Implementation of the United Nations Comprehensive Strategy on Assistance and Support to Victims of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse by United Nations Staff and Related Personnel (A/64/176)

Promoting development through the reduction and prevention of armed violence (A/64/228)

Climate change and its possible security implications (A/64/350)

Human security (A/64/701)

Draft resolutions	A/64/L.36 and A/64/L.52 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/64/PV.15, 47, 66 and 86
Resolutions	64/184 and 64/265
Decision	64/555

118. Follow-up to the commemoration of the two-hundredth anniversary of the abolition of the transatlantic slave trade

This item was included in the agenda of the sixty-first session of the General Assembly, in 2006, at the request of Saint Lucia (A/61/233).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Department of Public Information, in cooperation with the countries concerned and with relevant organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, to continue to take appropriate steps to enhance world public awareness of the commemorative activities and the permanent memorial initiative, and to continue to facilitate efforts to erect the permanent memorial at United Nations Headquarters, within existing resources; and also requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session on continued action to implement the programme of educational outreach, including action by Member States, as well as steps to enhance world public awareness of the commemorative activities and the permanent memorial initiative (resolution 64/15).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 64/15).

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 116)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/64/299
Draft resolution	A/64/L.10 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/64/PV.34 and 47
Resolution	64/15

119. Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1982, at the request of Cyprus (A/37/245).

At its thirty-seventh to sixty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 37/457, 38/459, 39/465, 40/470, 41/470, 42/402, 43/421, 44/458, 45/454, 46/444, 47/466, 48/438, 49/474, 50/457, 51/435, 52/433, 53/428, 54/427, 55/433, 56/452, 57/521, 58/513, 59/509, 60/510, 61/508, 62/520, 63/507 and 64/524).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 117)

Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.62
Decision	64/524

123. Multilingualism

This item was included in the agenda of the fiftieth session of the General Assembly, in 1995, at the request of 46 countries (A/50/147 and Add.1 and 2).

The General Assembly considered the item at its fiftieth session and at its fifty-second, fifty-fourth, fifty-sixth, fifty-ninth, sixty-first and sixty-third sessions (resolutions 50/11, 52/23, 54/64, 56/262, 59/309, 61/266, and 63/306).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly took note of the appointment by the Secretary-General of a new Coordinator for Multilingualism; requested the Secretary-General to ensure equal treatment for all language services and effective multilingual communication among representatives of Member States, including through simultaneous distribution of documents in all official languages; requested the Department of Public Information to improve actions taken to achieve parity among the six official languages on the United Nations website; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixty-fifth session a comprehensive report on the full implementation of its resolutions on multilingualism (resolution 63/306).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 63/306).

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 113)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/63/338
Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	A/63/349
Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the final report of the Director-General of UNESCO	A/63/752
Draft resolutions	A/63/L.70/Rev.1 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/63/PV.26 and 104
Resolution	63/306

126. Global health and foreign policy

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly discussed the question of foreign policy and global health under agenda item 44, entitled "Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields". The Assembly recognized the close relationship between foreign policy and global health and their interdependence; requested the Secretary-General, in close collaboration with the Director-General of the World Health Organization, and in consultation with Member States, to submit to it at its sixty-fourth session a comprehensive report, with recommendations, on challenges, activities and initiatives related to foreign policy and global health, taking into account the outcome of the annual ministerial review to be held by the Economic and Social Council in 2009; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-fourth session an item entitled "Global health and foreign policy" (resolution 63/33).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in close collaboration with the Director-General of the World Health Organization, with the participation of relevant programmes, funds and specialized agencies of the United Nations system, and in consultation with Member States, to submit a report to the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session, under the item entitled "Global health and foreign policy", which:

(a) Examines ways in which foreign and health policy coordination and coherence can be strengthened at the national, regional and international levels;

(b) Identifies institutional linkages;

(c) Makes concrete recommendations, with a specific focus on making foreign policy contribute better to creating a global policy environment supportive of global health, as a contribution to the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly to be held in September 2010 (resolution 64/108).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the World Health Organization on global health and foreign policy.

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 123)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report prepared by the World Health Organization on global health and foreign policy (A/64/365)

Draft resolution	A/64/L.16 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.62
Resolution	64/108

135. Pattern of conferences

A resolution entitled "Pattern of conferences" was adopted by the General Assembly at its twelfth session, in 1957, under the agenda item entitled "Budget estimates for the financial year 1958" (resolution 1202 (XII)). The item was considered by the Assembly at its seventeenth, eighteenth and twentieth to sixty-third sessions (resolutions 1851 (XVII), 1987 (XVIII), 2116 (XX), 2239 (XXI), 2361 (XXII), 2478

(XXIII), 2609 (XXIV), 2693 (XXV), 2834 (XXVI) and 2960 (XXVII), decision of 11 December 1973; and resolutions 3351 (XXIX), 3491 (XXX), 31/140, 32/71, 33/55, 34/50, 35/10, 36/117, 37/14, 38/32, 39/68, 40/243, 41/177, 42/207, 43/222, 44/196, 45/238, 46/190, 47/202, 48/222, 49/221, 50/206, 51/211, 52/214, 53/208, 54/248, 55/222, 56/242, 57/283, 58/250, 59/265, 60/236, 61/236, 62/225, 63/248 and 63/284).

At its twenty-ninth session, in 1974, the General Assembly established the Committee on Conferences, composed of 22 Member States (resolution 3351 (XXIX)).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly decided to retain the Committee on Conferences as a permanent subsidiary organ composed of 21 members to be appointed by the President of the Assembly, after consultations with the chairmen of the regional groups, for a period of three years (resolution 43/222 B) (see also item 115 (f)).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to examine the feasibility and the implications of all options and proposals to adjust the calendar of conferences and meetings and other options aimed at addressing the problem of timely availability and consideration of documentation for the Fifth Committee, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session through the Committee on Conferences; also requested the Secretary-General to ensure that, as far as possible, all requests for conference services for the meetings of regional and other major groupings of Member States are met, and requested the Secretariat to inform the requesters as early as possible about the availability of conference services, including interpretation, as well as about any changes that might occur before the meeting; took note of the recommendations provided by the Office of Internal Oversight Services in its report (A/64/166) and requested the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation and to report thereon to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session through the Committee on Conferences (resolution 64/230).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on Conferences for 2010: Supplement No. 32 (A/65/32);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the pattern of conferences (resolutions 64/230 and 64/243 (Part I, Sect. 2));

(c) Draft revised calendar of conferences and meetings for 2011, A/AC.172/2010/L.2;

(d) Proposed strategic framework for the period 2012-2013, Part two: biennial programme plan, programme 1, General Assembly and Economic and Social Council affairs and conference management (A/65/6 (Prog. 1)) and letter from the Chair of the Committee on Conferences to the Chair of the Committee for Programme and Coordination;

(e) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

(f) Letter from the Chair of the Committee on Conferences addressed to the President of the General Assembly.

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 135)

Report of the Secretary-General: pattern of conferences (A/64/136)

Adoption of the draft biennial calendar of conferences and meetings for 2010 and 2011 (A/AC.172/2009/CRP.1)

Report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the evaluation of the integrated global management initiative of the Department for General Assembly and Conference Management (A/64/166)

Report of the Committee on Conferences: Supplement No. 32 (A/64/32)

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/64/484)

Letter dated 8 September 2009 from the Permanent Representative of the Philippines to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/64/371)

Letters from the Chair of the Committee on Conferences addressed to the President of the General Assembly (A/64/348 and A/64/348/Add.1)

Report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the audit of conference services put at the disposal of the Human Rights Council in 2009 (A/64/511)

Summary records	A/C.5/64/SR.1, 6 and 21
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/64/580
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.67
Resolutions	64/230 and 64/243 (Part I, Sect. 2)

165. Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country

The Committee on Relations with the Host Country was established by the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session, in 1971 (resolution 2819 (XXVI)). The Committee is currently composed of the following 19 Member States: Bulgaria, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, France, Honduras, Hungary, Iraq, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mali, Russian Federation, Senegal, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly endorsed the recommendations and conclusions of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country contained in paragraph 51 of its report; requested the host country to consider removing the remaining travel restrictions imposed by it on staff of certain missions and staff members of the Secretariat of certain nationalities; and requested the Secretary-General to remain actively engaged in all aspects of the relations of the United Nations with the host country (resolution 64/120).

Document: Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country: Supplement No. 26 (A/65/26).

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 164)

Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country: Supplement No. 26 (A/64/26)

Summary record	A/C.6/64/SR.25
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/64/455
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.64
Resolution	64/120